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CANADIAN

WELFARE



(Cover by Stanley)

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CANADIAN WELFARE

VOLUME XXXI NUMBER 5

DECEMBER 15, 1955

LEAVE-TAKING

This is the last number of CANADIAN WELFARE to be published from 245 Cooper Street; the next will go forth from the clean comely new building at 55 Parkdale Avenue. We ought to be glad and we are glad but, as always when it comes to pulling up stakes, also a little sad to be leaving the old camp. Even though it was cramped and crowded,—so that some of us had to move to an annex,—even though the inconveniences were exasperating, we have lived and worked there, and in the coming and going have worn paths that are familiar to our feet. A few months ago, last week indeed, we were saying how happy we would be to be out of all this. Now we are saying we shall miss this window or that curious noise in the steam pipes, the shabby old chair in the director's office or the front porch which is so pleasant in the spring.

But we really are eager to move and, in key with the season's spirit, full of good resolutions for life in our new abode. We will keep our offices tidier, we will work out a better system for circulating memos and literature, we will do better jobs all round. And, most solemn resolution of all, we will try with all our might to carry out the high intentions of the Canadian Welfare Council, which are now finding new expression after the past two or three years of questioning and study. Truly the coming year will see us setting our feet on new paths, untrodden and a little strange and frightening. Meanwhile we wish you all the joys of the holiday season and all success with your own New Year resolutions. We ask also for your good wishes and strong support—and prayers if you will.

THE ADOPTION SITUATION

Some 10,000 legal adoptions are completed annually in Canada. We do not know exactly how many of them are arranged through social agencies—adoption statistics are notoriously inadequate—but it seems certain that well over half are so arranged, and many of the private adoptions are completed by the Courts after clearance with a social agency on the suitability of the arrangement. Since absolute adoption was first introduced in Canada with the Ontario Adoption Act of 1921, adoption of children has become a recognized social institution. Public acceptance of adoption is undoubtedly based both on the clear legal provisions and

on the knowledge that child-placing agencies have built up safeguards against irresponsible and unsuitable placements. More children than ever before are being given the inestimable benefits of home and family through legal adoption.

And yet we are still disturbed that so many children remain in foster homes and institutions while at the same time so many couples are looking for children to adopt. In recent months several magazine articles have made much of this situation, and the tendency has been to condemn the safeguarding rules made by social agencies, and even to condemn the agencies themselves and their social workers for being rigid and, with respect to some unplaced children, heartless.

The child-placing agencies, it must emphatically be said, have been the first people to question their own practices. For years they have been asking themselves whether the procedures so thoughtfully worked out have not denied some children the homes they might have had and denied some couples the children they might have had. For example, "older" children or children with defects have not usually been considered adoptable; couples beyond a certain age have usually been ruled out as prospective adopting parents. Great efforts have been made to place children with people of similar mental endowment; and good physical standards have been sought in prospective homes. These practices have withstood severe tests, and now many agencies feel experienced enough and confident enough to modify some of their time-honoured rules to permit greater flexibility in finding homes for children and children for homes.

Some agencies whose work we know well are now placing older or handicapped children for adoption, allowing couples of mature years to adopt children suited to their stage of life and their personalities, and studying prospective homes with regard more to emotional warmth than to meticulous housekeeping. Placements, however, are still made with all the safeguards that good casework and full study of the situations can provide. For child-placing agencies are in a position of great responsibility to children, to parents and to the public, and if they are to continue to deserve the confidence they have won they must continue to practise most carefully.

But there still remains the problem of the unplaced child. Why is it that more children cannot be adopted? One reason is that many children are simply not adoptable because they still have ties with their own parents. Another is that social agencies need many more skilled workers to perform the exacting task of finding homes. A third and very potent reason is that most of the people who want to adopt children still want to adopt infants. This is quite natural: every couple wants to rear its family from the earliest possible beginning and this is certainly the ideal way to do it. But there is often very deep joy and satisfaction

in giving loving care to children who might seem at first to be something less than perfect as new members of a family—children who have suffered from and are perhaps scarred by lack of affection, physical deprivation, illness or handicap. Many more children could be adopted if applicants for children could modify their dreams of “a fair-haired, blue-eyed baby girl”, who may be unattainable, and learn to see that some other unplaced child, needing love and parents desperately, can be very lovable indeed.

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE?

The International Conference of Social Work meets biennially to discuss matters important to international social welfare. Between meetings, it assists in the interchange of workers between countries, acts in a consultative capacity to several inter-governmental agencies, and provides a platform where the varying needs of different countries can be viewed in better perspective and ideas and experiments can be best analysed.

The Seventh International Conference on the theme “Promoting Social Welfare Through Self-Help and Co-operative Action” was held in Toronto in June-July 1954. The next takes place in Munich in August 1956 and the theme will be “Industrialization and Social Work”. Living in a favourable land, Canadians have a real stake in rendering all possible assistance to the furtherance of the principles of social work in other lands.

The Conference welcomes the active participation of all interested Canadians. Financially its only regular source of support is from payment of annual and very modest membership fees, and the Canadian Committee of the Conference has a yearly allocation to meet.

Join Now and Play Your Part. Membership Fee, \$5.00 annually (deductible for income tax purposes). Cheques should be made payable to **Treasurer of the Canadian Committee, ICSW** and sent to:

Miss Robena Morris, Chairman, ICSW Membership Committee,
Department of Public Welfare, 465 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.

CANON JUDD

By NORA LEA



AT the year's end the resignation of Canon W. Wallace Judd, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., as General Secretary of the Social Service Council of the Anglican Church becomes effective.

For forty-six years Dr. Judd has served his Church and its people: as teacher, as pastor, and since 1936 as the administrator of its Social Council.

In 1951 he was elected to the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council and has given thoughtful, wise and practical counsel not only on the governing board but also in much committee work.

His interests have been world wide through the United Nations Society and the World Council of Churches, and he has held office in numerous national organizations connected with broad programs of social welfare.

One of the great American social work leaders of our day in a recent address spoke thus: "We can be no greater than our Faith, no stronger than our Conviction, no more compelling than our Vision." In these

terms Dr. Judd is a great, a strong man, and one who sees further than the problems and achievements of today. FAITH, CONVICTION and VISION he possesses in full measure and he has made them effective in his years at the Council for Social Service.

His FAITH in God to inspire and direct the hearts of men in the building of a better world here and now, has sustained him through a lifetime of service which contained two major depressions, two world wars and the conflicts and fears of the nuclear age; his faith in his colleagues has helped him to help them to a deeper and wider knowledge and understanding of social needs and resources; his faith in people and their inherent and personal value has been the cornerstone of his work with individuals.

His CONVICTION that the Church historically and in terms of its mission has a responsibility for caring about the ills of society and making its voice and influence felt in rectifying these ills has governed the leadership he has given in the deliberations of his own communion.

His VISION of a world in which justice, compassion and love of one's brother will be something more than mere words has been translated into action on behalf of the frightened, the hungry and the dispossessed people of the world.

Dr. Judd will never retire from Christian social service. Relieved of the heavy responsibility of his executive post he will now have leisure to centre his interest on other projects dear to his heart which had to be set aside under the pressure of administrative work.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN VALUES

By A CORRESPONDENT

THE Honourable Sherwood Lett, Chancellor of the University of British Columbia, struck the keynote of the two days* of harmonious, profoundly stirring thought which characterized the 25th birthday celebration of the University of British Columbia School of Social Work. In his remarks opening the 1955 Autumn Congregation, at which the University conferred honorary degrees upon five distinguished social workers, Chancellor Lett handed to all social workers, anywhere and everywhere, a sobering yet a quickening thought.

It was that the struggle between totalitarian and democratic views (which is not "approaching" but here with us today), contains the essential question of the relationship of individuals to society as a whole. This relationship, on the one side, is based on a system of cheap barter of human life; on the other, it is rooted in humanitarianism. Social work is founded on the democratic humanitarian view. It is primarily concerned with relationships. It therefore has a place of leadership in resolving the conflict which divides the peoples of the world.

It was gratifying to have that recognition from the Chief Justice of British Columbia, speaking in his office as Chancellor of its greatly-growing University and speaking from the fresh memory of his trying year of settling the peace in Korea. Gratification, however, quickly gave place to question. How, where, with whom, when could we exercise that leadership? Was not social work, as

a corporate entity, as yet a rather frail instrument, so involved in its own struggle to perfect itself that its larger place seems obscure even to its practitioners?

Some answers were happily given to us that day and the next. The dignified ceremony of the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, provided part of the answer. Here were five of our number whose qualities of leadership had been demonstrated and could, in our smaller spheres and given the determination, be emulated even by the least of us.

Zella May Collins gave to everyone she touched in her twenty-five years of service in British Columbia, one indispensable ingredient of leadership. This is devotion. In President McKenzie's words: "Status, position, money were not her goal, but the ensuring of a sound foundation for social welfare in our Province." The beauty of her resolute face today bespeaks the personal reward she has justly earned as she lives quietly with her family in retirement. The University's honour, though as just, was really superimposed on this tranquility of spirit,—if the truth were known, probably far more gratifying to her loving colleagues than to herself. Devotion without thought of self-gain—does social work today contain enough of that element of leadership? It was a question that arose in many minds.

George Forrest Davidson, Ph.D., "paterfamilias to the nation's children" as the citation from his Alma Mater with affectionate wit declared

*October 28 and 29, 1955.



**Dr. R. E. G. Davis, Dr. Eileen Younghusband, Dr. Zella Collins,
Dr. Gordon Hamilton, Dr. George Davidson.**

him to be, is one whose qualities of leadership and whose achievements have earned him the respect of his Canadian colleagues and of social workers the world over. More than that, through his influence in affairs of state, both domestic and international, the tenets of social work philosophy have been spread beyond the confines of profession and program. His mind operates in the classic style: direct, harmonious, proportioned, finished. He has, moreover, a gracious urbanity of manner which delights those with whom he moves. Another question arose: how confined to itself—how pleasing—is the profession of social work in the local communities of Canada?

Richard Edward Gillmor Davis is the man to whom we may turn for help as we prepare ourselves for leadership at home base. His citation ended with these words: "His career has been guided by three ideals: that social action is the responsibility of the community as a whole; that the likenesses between people—class and

class, Province and Province, nation and nation—are greater than the differences; that people are members one of another." If Canadian social workers could live those ideas as Dick Davis has and does, our leadership would be indisputable, and best, because humble.

Amy Gordon Hamilton, that aristocrat of the profession in America, though "internationally known as a scholar, philosopher and social worker", is something a little more than that to most of us. Part of her mind is an intimate part of almost every social worker's mind. It is she who has enunciated the philosophy as well as the methods of social work in her books and learned papers which we study not once but perennially. Whenever she writes, indeed, on whatever subject, all social workers read. For she opens the mind in the fashion of the true teacher. There is probably no higher form of leadership than teaching.

Eileen Louise Younghusband, who flew from London to British Colum-

Canadian Welfare

bia to receive its University's highest award, bestowed as well as received honour. She has a simplicity of manner which rests upon those she meets like a blessing. She has a thrust of mind that though quick never makes the error of hurrying. All those who are working to bring about a basic unity in the variegated systems of education for social work, owe a debt to the lucidity of her philosophy. It reveals her as "a true servant of distressed humanity."

These qualities of leadership—selfless devotion, well-proportioned, well-mannered intellect, idealism lived with humility, compulsive, undogmatic teaching, the talent to analyze and synthesize—aren't unreachable really. No one person possesses all of them, without a doubt. But the some of them which all of us who labour in the social welfare vineyard possess, whether we be professionals or volunteers, can be cultivated. Perhaps the preservation of human values, the end-all of social work, depends upon it.

This—"Social Work and the Preservation of Human Values",—was the theme of the Symposium which followed the graduating ceremonies that day and the next. Its purpose was to take a long hard look at ourselves as we are to determine wherein and how we can shake off confusion, adapt ourselves, and be used to the best advantage in our objective of preserving human values. As Marjorie Smith, brilliant director of U.B.C.'s School put it, such an assessment was possible only because social work practice and education today is prepared to meet new intellectual frontiers.

At least we were to make a start in such a critical assessment. Four of the five newly created learned

Doctors gave us that start. It would be impudent to try to summarize their masterly words, and there is no need of that as their papers will be published shortly by the U.B.C. School of Social Work. Then we can renew the sober, faintly disturbed reflection which has been the aftermath of hearing the words spoken. Others across the nation and in other parts of the world will, it can be hoped, pick up the theme and pursue it further. (As we read and reflect upon and discuss these ideas, the conviction should swell that, though we fall short of our ideals, our duty to society, beginning in our own local main streets, must be performed with more courage than the rank and file has shown to date. We will have to provide our own supporting angelic chorus, and social workers can't sing too well; we will have to give up self-preoccupation, and social workers do have to eat more than bread alone; we will have to learn to learn from others as well as to teach—to take as well as to give, to compromise, adapt, and thereby liberate ourselves from our revered fixations. It will be good for us.)

Though a summary would be an affront, comment won't be out of the way, for these papers must be heralded. They are a contribution to the literature which can rouse, release and transfer our energies positively and appropriately.

President McKenzie, in opening the proceedings, confessed to not having known what a Symposium was. His dictionary yielded the definition of "an ancient Greek drinking party", which he thought had certain possibilities. The quipping of the President and the O.D. aside, the term probably derives from Plato's *The Symposium*, in which one is adjured

"to move up the ladder of love, beginning with the love of things and moving toward the love of ideas, with existences and moving toward essences, with appetites and moving toward immortal longings."

This movement began with Dr. Younghusband's Congregational Address. Never did a paper more generously fulfil the expectation of its title: "Social Work Education in the World Today". It brought the world down to the size of one single community in its review of common human needs. It made comparisons in terms of the Old World, the New and the countries we call underdeveloped. It set out the role of social work in these three worlds, and in the changing worlds they contained within them: family life, too swift communications, over-population.

Miss Younghusband touched upon man's inhumanity to man, and a trace of fear crept in that democracy is not free of guilt in this respect. She traced the development of "social intelligence" as it throws light on old problems. "We learned that what was wrong with the poor was their poverty". She outlined the newer septic wounds, to which social work is addressing itself—personal maladjustment and the social effects of disease. She gave hope that the various principles and methods of social work evolved in the Old and New Worlds could be synthesized as far as their application to common needs demanded. She rocked some with laughter and some with slight dismay when she quietly said: "The Americans seem to have got Freud all mixed up with the Declaration of Independence."

Roundly she affirmed that social work, in harmony with others, can claim to have, and indeed must make

a contribution to the efforts to bring breadth and wholeness to life "in this infinitely lovely world which is our inheritance." No social worker can afford not to read and heed this paper. It moves one up the Platonic ladder a good many rounds.

Dr. Davidson kept us at that level in his account of Canada's progress toward the preservation of human values. His topic—"Social Welfare in Canada, 1930-1955; National and International Developments"—by its very nature had to be factual. Yet the facts stirred with life. People tend to forget the gains of the past and to reach irritably for the future. The "inevitability of gradualness" is irksome.

Yet Canadian developments, if one has even a slight sense of history, have not been so gradual. Tremendous gains have been made since 1930. The things remaining to be done so far as program is concerned are few, and they are being prepared for. The confusions that attend upon any federal state, to be sure, are dismal to contemplate, but these are chiefly administrative. The essential services have materialized. The flooring of governmental service is all but finished. And it is this fact that makes it Canada's moral duty to contribute to the advancement of the good life in less privileged nations. As a document of current and historic value, Dr. Davidson has served us well in this fact-studded paper.

Dr. Davis' paper, on the subject of "Welfare Services and Community Responsibilities", lit fires that must not go out. He talked of trends, using Carl Sandburg's definition of the word: "something alive but not yet a movement", and, to encourage us, Benny Goodman's sanguine comment on changes in jazz styles, "when a guy

is good he doesn't have to worry about trends." He prudently however, before launching into his theme, called a stiff warning on the Joseph's coat, or in his words, "crazy quilt" pattern of social welfare services at the three levels of Government in Canada. Quoting the late and great Harry Cassidy with telling effect, he reminded us that "those who plan for services and neglect administration do so at their peril."

It was his penetrative look into the future of social welfare which thoroughly stirred his audience. His predictions lifted the low ceiling which gathers when we are intent only upon perpetuating what we have. In effect, this paper is a blueprint. Community leaders as well as social workers will find in it creative ideas they cannot disregard.

From the communities of the nation to the communities of the world was an easy step for this man to take. The international field holds the supremest challenge for the young who make careers of service, he said. For social work knowledge is useful not just to help in time of trouble. It is a key to an understanding of how nations can get along with each other. We must see, however, that the development of technical knowledge does not outrun our wisdom: we must see the problems clearly, and we must aim at evolving a new type of democratic citizen, one who disciplines self-interest for the common good.

The subject considered by Dr. Hamilton in the final session was "Humanizing the Social Services".

Again every expectation was fulfilled. We were moved by the thinking of this teacher of teachers; people, for her, will never be "pasteboard cards in an index".

From this paper we saw precisely what it is that social work has to offer in the resolution of conflict within the human organism, an organism that can never be regarded alone but always in ever-widening relationship with others. So cohesive were Dr. Hamilton's thoughts that they must be read to be fully appreciated. They will be discussed with endless benefit.

Augmented by the introductory and concluding discussion provided by School and agency people, (which will also be contained in the anniversary publication) these many gleaming statements aroused immediately an active response which must not be permitted to fade. Marjorie Smith and her faculty, the geniuses behind this intellectually exciting affair, earn the gratitude of all B.C. and, indeed, all Canadian social workers. The many tributes she received on the occasion were justly merited.

It would be a pity not to conclude with the last words, spoken by Barnet Savery, Professor of Philosophy at U.B.C. They were serious: "If the natural sciences are in their infancy, then the social sciences are in a pre-natal state—and social work is only a gleam." It is a gleam, nonetheless, which, given even a partial fulfilment of the prophetic vision we glimpsed in those two days, can shed a great light.

To love playthings well as a child, to lead an adventurous and honourable youth, and to settle, when the time arrives, into a green and smiling age, is to be a good artist in life and deserve well of yourself and your neighbour.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

UNIQUE WORKSHOP SERVES COMMUNITY

By EVE KASSIRER

THE smile on the oldster's face was easy to explain. He had just completed another job which was a small but important contribution to the community. His companions, all over sixty, also looked satisfied with their productions.

They were working at an "over 60" men's workshop, in a city recreation centre in Ottawa. The group's name is The Community Friendship Workshop.

In its one year of existence, the workshop has chiefly made educational toys, most of them plaque jigsaw puzzles and UNIT PRATT blocks. Even though both of these are considered "bread and butter" play-tools for the pre-schooler, they are not found at toy counters in most communities across Canada. The workshop is Ottawa's only supply for these large blocks that look like real lumber and are all sizes in multiples of a standard unit.

One of the shop's newest productions is an original plaque puzzle of the map of Canada. This puzzle, unlike the pre-school puzzles (which have up to 15 pieces) has 30 pieces or more. It is designed for the primary school child both in content and complexity. This new puzzle can open up a completely new field, for instance puzzles of just rivers, or oceans, or continents.

Another new production is a circular plaque puzzle copied from a Dutch one. The background, not the figures, is in sections. It is a challenge to children who find the regular plaque puzzles simple.

And all these puzzles are made of masonite and sell for half the cost of wooden ones on the toy market. Childwise they do just as good a job.

This workshop, sponsored by the Ottawa section of the National Council of Jewish Women, is believed to be the first of its kind in Canada. The fact that there is always a pile of orders waiting to be filled indicates the need for more such workshops across the country.

How did it start? Very simply. Five Council women formed a committee which utilized available material already in the community. Mr. Alph Dulude of the Ottawa Recreation Department made space available in a fieldhouse at a recreation centre, and equipped it with a work bench and storage cupboards. Merchants donated tools. Our organization paid \$10 for the first lumber, paint and brushes purchased. Material is now paid for by the club treasury and is obtained at wholesale prices. Naturally the moneys earned go into the workshop treasury.

For the first two months, Mrs.

Mrs. Kassirer has been vice-president of the Ottawa section, National Council of Jewish Women, for three years, during which time she gave direction to the already-formed Community Friendship Club, helped in the founding of the Jewish Golden Age Club, and started the Community Friendship Workshop. She is the mother of three children, the editor of What's What for Children (see page 272), and vice-chairman of the national Toy Testing Committee, a joint committee of the Canadian Association of Consumers and the Ottawa Citizens' Committee on Children.



Making toys at the Community Friendship Workshop, Ottawa

Louise Bonnenfant, professional recreation director of the geriatric recreation group (which meets on Wednesday afternoons) was at each workshop session to help orient the men. They still call on her for help, which she always gives so willingly. As a matter of fact you can find her at the workshop most Wednesday mornings. She is a big help to the workshop supervisor, Mrs. Phil Hollander, who is a warm, capable woman. To be a workshop supervisor you have to be a member of National Council of Jewish Women and a jack-of-all-trades, which Mrs. Hollander is.

The quality of the work done at the workshop is high—so high that the National Industrial Design Centre exhibited the men's products last Christmas.

The club has given puzzles to a nursery school, a day nursery, and a hospital in the Ottawa community.

The dramatic thing about all this is the contribution that age is making to the community. How many other skills of older people could be utilized? There must be retired gardeners, landscapers, woodworkers, furniture finishers, bakers, needlecraft specialists and other skilled workers who could give a few hours a day to their communities, through service clubs, self-enterprise workers or social groups. The benefit to both sides would be considerable.

While the making of play-tools has been extremely fruitful, it is still only secondary to the real purpose of the workshop. This shop enables a group of oldsters to enjoy a comradeship they might otherwise miss. They can now feel they belong to a group.

That the club gives them fellowship and a feeling that someone cares about them is clearly portrayed by the following story:

For a couple of weeks a new member worked busily in his suit coat, which inevitably became covered with sawdust and grime. The one day one of the charter members slipped an apron on this newcomer, an apron made of sugar bags, which he had sewn by hand himself. It was a simple act but a friendly one.

Each worker specializes in a particular job. One, especially good with the coping saw, cuts out all the puzzles; another few do only painting; others make only blocks; one couple traces patterns; a stroke victim does all the sanding. All the members work harmoniously together, enjoying every minute.

And permeating the whole atmosphere is a *joie de vivre* and comradeship. Each member belongs here and is needed. This has turned out to be a productive period in his life—perhaps the first. A peak of camaraderie is reached at noon, when the workers lay aside their tools, take out their lunches and chat over a cup of tea, waiting around for the men and women of the afternoon recreational club—mostly the women!

This group experience makes each member feel more fit physically and emotionally. Because he is stimulated and projected into something outside himself he hasn't the time or the need to complain about his aches and pains. In turn, the community's health bill is reduced appreciably, and in an inexpensive way.

By initiating this pilot project in Ottawa, the National Council of Jewish Women has shown a new way to a more productive satisfying life for an old person. How many other communities in Canada would benefit from an "over 60" workshop for making educational toys?

Player's "MILD"



THE
MILDEST
BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

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TORONTO 5, Ont.

RECREATION

By JOHN FARINA

THE number and variety of ideas people have as to what recreation is, what its significance is in our society, and the role of professional leadership—makes it difficult to realize the benefits of our greatly increased leisure time. It should be a source of concern to everyone interested in recreation that a large proportion of the population has little or no idea of the possibilities of recreation for helping us to live happily in a mechanized society characterized by high tension living.

Perhaps a discussion of some of the misconceptions about recreation, coupled with an outline of the role of leadership, the values of recreation and what I think is its true significance will help to clarify the thinking of some and stimulate the thinking of others.

What Recreation Is

Generally it is agreed by professional recreation people that the important element in recreation is the doing of a thing and the accompanying mental attitude, rather than the end result of the doing or any tangible reward. As a point of departure here is the definition given by the Dictionary of Sociology: "Any activity pursued during leisure, either individual

or collective, that is free and pleasurable, having its own immediate appeal, not impelled by a delayed reward beyond itself or by any immediate necessity".

This definition covers recreation as: individual or group activity—reading a book or playing baseball; active or passive use of leisure time—taking a sun bath or climbing a mountain; programs sponsored by government or commercially promoted—rural farm clubs or motion picture theatres; activities sponsored by private agencies or unsponsored—a Boy Scout hike or a family picnic. There are also many recreation activities involving one or more sponsoring agencies or with varying amounts of sponsorship.

Recreation and Governments

Today in Canada the importance of recreation is clearly recognized by our governments at all levels. At the Dominion government level for example, annual grants are made to a variety of recreation agencies and our fine National Parks system is evidence of the nation's continuing concern with recreation opportunity for the people.

At the provincial government level support of rural youth groups is general, and in many provinces community recreation is promoted and supported by professional leadership and financial grants.

The most familiar expression of government support of recreation is the municipal recreation authority. This is usually in the form of a Recreation Commission or Department, or a Parks and Recreation Board or Department. Such authorities are charged with responsibility for providing year-round recreation oppor-

The Council's Recreation Division has lately taken on a new lease of life with the appointment, after a gap of some months, of a Secretary, the author of this article. Here he makes some statements about recreation that may help explain why a Recreation Division is part of the Canadian Welfare Council.

tunity for people of all ages and both sexes, regardless of race or creed. Today no progressive city in Canada is without such an agency of local government.

Government recognition is not as significant, however, as the reasoning behind government acceptance of recreation as a legitimate function.

The Persians, Spartans and Romans in earlier days and the Nazis and Fascists in more recent times have promoted recreation as a means of obtaining military strength. Training youth in riding, shooting, combatives, and more recently in gliding, mechanics and outdoor living, undoubtedly increased the efficiency of armed forces.

Governments in our democratic western civilization have supported recreation in this country on the basis of a much more positive respect for the possibility of individual development from the constructive use of leisure time. The National Physical Fitness Act, passed during the war years to ensure healthier recruits is a notable exception. Suffice it to say that last year when the government moved to rescind the Act all three opposition parties supported the move.

Misunderstandings

The attitude of many militarists towards recreation represents what has been termed the "partial point of view". Other partial points of view are perhaps more widely held and more influential in determining public opinion than that of the militarists. Some are based on misunderstanding of the objectives of recreation; some on misinterpretation of the role of the recreation leader; and some simply on misinformation. Indeed a "partial point of view" is generally based on a misconception as to the meaning and importance of recreation.

Before dealing with the true meaning and values of recreation it would be well to mention the most frequently heard misconceptions.

All too frequently when a recreation worker is referred to the question arises: What does he do in the winter time? The number of people who appear to see recreation as only a summertime need is shocking. Such persons do not see recreation as a basic individual need but rather as something seasonal like baseball — it starts in May and finishes in September. Frequently this type sees recreation leadership positions as a quite pleasant summer sinecure for students. This misconception, fortunately, is not as widely held today as it was a generation ago.

A second misconception, which does appear to be as widespread today as it ever was, is that recreation prevents crime. One seldom sees a newspaper editorial on recreation that does not suggest the marvellous crime-curing potential of recreation. Many see that as the *raison d'être* of a municipal recreation program and not a few of our municipal councillors hold this view. With a little thought, however, few would suggest that recreation as a crime deterrent is as important as the home, or the school or the church. Perhaps the fourth factor bearing on the crime problem could be termed "other community forces" of which recreation is a part. Unfortunately many professional recreation workers have tried to promote their work on this rather negative premise.

In most communities in Canada there are sincere people giving freely of their time, money and effort to provide facilities to keep the children off the streets. Generally the facility chosen is a playground. Little concern

is expressed as to what is done with and to the children or what provision is to be made for keeping them on the playground. Here again is the negative approach that sees recreation as a specific treatment for a social problem without any real understanding of either the problem or the treatment. Certainly a good recreation program will keep a certain number of children off the streets. A playground is not a mass play pen!

Nor is recreation a mere frill. Today, as in every generation, there are many who resist changes in our educational system. Efforts to introduce into the school curriculum instruction on the proper use of leisure time are being continually fought on the basis that these things are frills.

Those who do not consider auditoria, music rooms and gymnasias important facilities for today's schools frequently concede that recreation is a nice thing. They feel it is just dandy as long as there is lots of money available and the more traditional subjects on the curriculum are not being affected. They do not, however, see recreation as a basic need of people. They appear to be more concerned with teaching children how to make a living rather than how to live. Perhaps it is unfair to term this difference of opinion a misconception of the importance of recreation. It is, however, and it should be noted as an opposite point of view to that held by the recreation leaders.

Finally should be noted a popular misconception held and propagated by many professional leaders as well as a large proportion of voluntary recreation workers. These leaders and a great number of the general public feel that only physical activity is worthwhile recreation. Usually they feel that an adequate recreation program consists of sports and athletics

predominantly for boys. Indeed the boy who shows an interest or has skill in music, art or perhaps drama is viewed with scorn and judged peculiar. This seems to be a predominantly North American attitude. Because of their positions within the ranks of recreation leadership people holding this point of view have been able to wield an undue influence on public thinking in Canada.

For a Richer Life

Surely at this time when the recreation movement is showing great vigour it is necessary to reaffirm the positive philosophy of recreation to guide all voluntary and professional leaders. The wonder is that recreation as an organized leisure time force in our society has grown to its present importance, when the interpretation of its significance has so frequently been either partial or distorted.

Recreation in our communities should not be a part-time concern nor should it be viewed as a cure-all for crime. It is not as simple as keeping children off the streets, nor is preparation for adequate use of our ever increasing leisure a mere frill.

The recreation program based on a baseball mitt on every boy's hand in the summer and a hockey stick in every boy's hand in the winter is, to say the least incomplete. A well balanced recreation program based on a sound philosophy of recreation has the power to enrich lives and make a positive contribution to other community forces.

Recreation can contribute to physical health and physical development. In our sedentary culture vigorous exercise is essential for the growing child and some muscular activity is required by everybody. To a limited extent this is provided through physical education courses in the schools

(although in recent times these courses have been seriously restricted by those who consider them unnecessary extras).

Extensive extra-curricular programs and the development of playgrounds, playfields and community centres, along with the gymnasium and outdoor activities of many of the voluntary recreation agencies are helping to provide for physical activity.

Un-sponsored and commercial opportunities for physical recreation are increasing. Golf courses, bowling alleys and hunt clubs are a part of most modern communities. These facilities are generally being used to capacity.

By prescribing recreation for a variety of human ills the medical profession gives recognition to the contribution recreation can make to physical health. Just as important, perhaps, in view of the alarming increase in mental patients in hospitals is the contribution recreation can make to mental health. Recreation can help in both the prevention and cure of mental illness.

Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles of the U.S.A. National Committee for Mental Hygiene commenting on recreation and mental health stated, "For the normal individual it tends to sustain a healthful, happy outlook on life. Games, sports, music, dramatics, folk dances and other social activities provide healthful releases for pent-up physical and mental energy. Success in recreation also gives the individual a sense of achievement and power, and thus helps avoid the growth of a feeling of inferiority which may oppress him throughout life and even lead to serious mental maladjustments". Dr. Ruggles of course deals with the value of recreation to the normal person. For the mental patient recrea-

tion therapy is very nearly standard procedure.

It was not intended above to deny the positive contribution that recreation can make to crime prevention. The intent was to call attention to what is essentially a negative basis on which to promote community recreation programs. There is no doubt, however, that adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation under competent leadership helps to maintain the best standards of behaviour.

Crime often results from the perversion of an otherwise desirable impulse. Running from the grocer with a stolen grapefruit is not too different from stealing a football from an opponent and running for a touchdown with the opposition in hot pursuit. Stealing a base on an inattentive catcher or pitcher is not too different from shoplifting where it is the store clerk or owner who has been inattentive. In each case the desire may be for recognition, achievement and success. In the one case the course chosen is anti-social; in the other it is socially acceptable. It is our responsibility to see that the socially acceptable course is always available.

Yet another positive value of recreation is that it contributes to safety. Children do not get run over by trucks when they are playing on the playgrounds. Nor are children likely to be subjected to bullying and possible injury while under competent supervision. There is little probability of swimmers drowning at pools or beaches that are supervised. Under competent coaches who are more concerned with the participant than the winning of the game, even the most rugged of bodily contact sports can be relatively safe. Parents are today confident of the safety of supervised recreation areas.

Perhaps the most important contribution that recreation can make is to human happiness. Trained leadership with its sensitivity to individual needs assures opportunity for satisfying achievement and recognition to people of many levels of ability. A well balanced community recreation program offers a diversity of activities appealing to a wide range of interests.

The drab routine work day that is the lot of so many workers today makes it essential that they should have the opportunity for happiness that can come from the satisfying use of leisure time. All will agree that any force in our communities that gives opportunity for more happiness is a good and worthwhile thing. It is doubtful, however, that any community recreation program was ever developed specifically for this reason.

Character development, on the other hand, has been the stimulating motive for most of the voluntary and many of the public agency programs in our society. To a large extent character development is a by-product of other values of recreation. An individual of sound physical and mental health, not subjected to many of the frustrations that may lead to crime and finding satisfying leisure time pursuits that bring happiness, is usually a person of sound character. In the development of character social leadership which includes recreation leadership is very important.

Why Leadership?

A good recreation program requires leadership, facilities and supplies. Of these three leadership is the most essential. Essentially recreation is informal education and every recreation agency is an informal school. The leader is as essential to the recreation program as the teacher is to the school.

December 15, 1955

Frequently the question is asked why we need play leadership. In asking the question a person will often say that *he* never was taught to play and that play comes naturally. George Butler of the National Recreation Association has offered a simple, concise and persuasive statement about the need for play leadership:

Individuals who object to leadership do not realize that while the impulse to play is natural, the forms of play are not. A child is born with the ability to talk but the words he uses are taught him by his mother, his father, and his companions. It is the same with play. A baby does not inherit his finger plays and nursery rhymes, but learns them from his mother or elder sister. A boy learns to play baseball from his father, his older brothers or his companions on the playground. He is not born with the knowledge or skill which enables him to play the game. Even a little girl's doll play is an imitation of her mother's activity. Play has always been taught. According to the late Professor George E. Johnson, play was the mother of education, and races have advanced proportionately as they have taught play.

Parents, sisters, brothers, and companions are still teaching children to play either by offering an example for them to imitate or by actually instructing them. But valuable as it is, this natural, informal, and often unconscious teaching is not sufficient. In supplementing the teaching of parents and companions, the play leader gives a deeper significance to the child's play life by bringing to it a wider experience and trained understanding. This would have been true even in a more leisurely age, as modern education with its great emphasis on the importance of child life has revealed. Today it is especially true, for the conditions which made playgrounds and recreation centres a necessity have also made play leaders indispensable.*

*Municipal Recreation Administration. The International City Managers' Association, Chicago, 1945. Pp. 113-114.

The greatest responsibility of recreation leadership is the development of the character of the individual participants. Research activities in themselves merely provide a medium for character development. Frequently sport enthusiasts develop extensive activity programs on the basis that sports develop character. They speak of learning respect for rules, fair play, courage, subordination of selfish interest to the benefit of the team, and opportunity for cooperative effort, etc.

What is not mentioned is that many sports provide just as adequate an opportunity for cheating, lying, cruelty and bullying, disrespect for the spirit of the rules, inflation of the ego, and foul play. The determining factor in what the participant will get from a game is not inherent in the game

but rather depends on the social standards of the leader or coach.

Good leadership should contribute to democratic ways of behaving and the development of natural leadership within our communities. The professional recreation leaders who feel that it is their job to do a good job for the people should not be in recreation jobs. It is the job of the professional worker to recognize, seek out, and encourage natural community leaders and help the community to develop, lead and give direction to its own recreation program. Professional recreation workers should not think in terms of my program and my community must see it as our program designed for our community. The best recreation program is the most democratic—of the community, by the community and for the community.

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ON BEING UNEMPLOYED—II

By LOUIS KATIN

IF you have never been out of work for long, you may not believe this, but when a man has been on the streets for a good while his unemployment office becomes to him something like a club. True, he may not play poker there, nor is he recommended to offer a beer to the chief supervisor, but psychologically the building, despite the "No loitering" signs, assumes the same standing as a club. That is to say, it becomes a refuge, a place where he is known and accepted, where he meets others with at least one common interest, and where he sees the same familiar faces. It is also a place which gives him a sense of security, however slight, in a world which grows more and more uncertain as the days of his idleness multiply.

There is (or there are) also good public relations in an unemployment office. When you go to register they treat you as *you*, instead of merely as another out-of-work with a number. They give you a personal interview, they make you feel you are still somebody, they try hard to get you a job.

When later on, you sign on for your benefit, you join four lines of claimants in turn, each line representing a stage nearer to Nirvana and the crisp dollar notes you are entitled to.

At each journey's end is usually a girl with a smile and maybe a joke—not the kind of girl you sometimes see

working elevators in ritzy office blocks, with icy disdain for all the tribe of little guys writ in every tinted hair of her plucked eyebrows.

In other countries, the sexes are allowed to drink together, but they are segregated at the unemployment office. In Canada, the sexes are segregated when they want to drink, but they sign on together at the unemployment office. Of the two forms of co-education, Canada's is by far the wiser. A man drinking a beer or glass of wine doesn't urgently need a woman around to help him. But a man in the unemployment line needs the presence of women to support his morale.

Canadian unemployed queues are not nearly so melancholy as in Britain, where the Minister of Labour insists on harems and purdah for the women. Here, in Canada, the young mothers bring their children with them when they sign on, and the kids chase each other round your legs, and the mothers run after them and tell them not to be naughty, and it's all very homely and not a bit like a well-behaved but extremely depressing unemployed queue in the Old Country.

Apart from the Unemployment Office, there are not many other places where an unemployed man can go. After he has been out job-hunting for a morning, made contact with managers, foremen, desk clerks, and so on, and has walked miles to save bus fare, he wants a change of scenery.

He has been putting on an act for several hours, giving out a line of fast patter, pretending to be the superior type, pretending to be self-confident, amiable, nonchalant, etc., etc., and, if

This is the second of two articles; the first was published in the November issue. Both are scripts of broadcasts given over CBC stations some months ago.

his nerves are not shot to pieces by this time, they are at least on edge.

So where can he go for a rest? He doesn't want to show himself at home. Even if he doesn't give a hoot for the neighbours' wives, he still, for the sake of self-respect, has to maintain a pretence of keeping working hours. Besides, he may have no home—maybe just a sleeping room or housekeeping rooms. Where then can he hide?

Canadian cities have few recreation centres. They are poorly equipped with libraries, which often have not enough seats to go round. There are many more public houses than public libraries, but you cannot sit for two hours over a glass of beer, for there is the danger that an old colleague may spot you and insist on treating you to a bottle and refusing to let you treat him back. This is a humiliation which can result in your hating him, so you avoid everybody except men who are also out of work.

Probably the best hideout for an out-of-work man is a cafeteria or a one-man restaurant. There are so many of these in Canadian cities that you run little risk of meeting people you know. For 20 cents you can often buy a coffee, two bread rolls, a pat of butter, and a little well of marmalade or jam. That is a repast which gives you enough calories and assorted vitamins to set you up until it's time to go home. Moreover, the sugar jar is there for free, and four spoonsful will feed you a hundred extra calories—enough to replace quite a bit of burned-out tissue as you put in your afternoon session of job-hunting. If you are fortunate, somebody with nickels to spare will be dropping them in the restaurant jukebox, and so your soul will be refreshed.

The bible of the job-hunter is the Yellow Pages section of the telephone

directory. That's not what the Yellow Pages are intended for, but many an out-of-work has blessed them as a morale booster. The trick is to note down all the different headings which may afford a clue to even the remotest possibility of a job. Then you make a list of addresses under each heading, and, with the aid of a city map which the local tourist bureau gives you for nothing, proceed to marshal the addresses into territories, divisions, districts and precincts. This master list will provide enough scope to keep your mind and legs busy for many weeks, and prevent you moping in a corner.

That brings me to a grievance of many jobless people. In the cities where unemployment is heaviest, as many as three newspapers are published daily. Now, a man out of work needs all the newspapers he can get, to see what jobs are being advertised from day to day, but his budget is cut to superfine limits. The average Canadian spends \$6.50 a week on food, but the Canadian out of work will prune that down to \$3 or \$4, exchanging T-bone steaks for bacon and chicken for chicken livers. His only paid amusement is possibly an occasional trip to an afternoon cut-rate movie show. So, you see, it's hard for him to purchase 18 newspapers a week.

Why can't the Unemployment Commission or the municipalities see to it that several copies of daily "Help Wanted" advertisements, published in newspapers over a wide area, are posted in unemployment offices and libraries? If they can't afford the expense, perhaps the newspaper publishers might be compassionate enough to let them have the tear-sheets for nothing.

Enforced leisure does unexpected things to a man. It makes him feel more profoundly than he has needed to feel while working. Should he be idle for a long time, a sense of aloneness at length creeps over him. His thoughts go round in circles, his spirit becomes clogged, he cannot reason coherently. He grows unemployable.

In the early stages of worklessness, after only two or three weeks, a man begins to acquire a guilt complex. He wonders what is wrong with him. "Here is the Canadian century?" he says, "Everywhere is expansion. Money is being spent like water—to sink oil wells, to pipe gas across the prairies, to mine treasures from the earth, to bestride the spaces with power lines, to fell the forests, to build imposing factories, to carve broad highways, to create homes and offices and schools and churches, to

engineer great defence projects. Why am I missing out on all this? It could be—yes, it could be—that I am really incompetent, that I have only muddled through all these years by a chain of flukes. It could be that I am a misfit in this new world that is building around me."

If he is older than 40 or 45, a spasm of fear may grip him in the night, as he lies awake thinking. "Perhaps I have had my last regular job. Perhaps now I shall go downhill, among the bums and deadmen, the derelicts, the shabby and irreclaimable, the hopeless, the unemployable." The thought lasts but a second or two, not much longer, then sputters out like a damp squib. "Rubbish! If I don't find a job this week, then I'll strike lucky next week. Or the next. Tomorrow I'll get the Yellow Pages and make me a brand new list. Yes . . . tomorrow."

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Correspondence

Dear Editor:

Those who have read my article in the September issue of *CANADIAN WELFARE* will be grateful, as I am, to Dr. McCurdy for the sensitive and constructive comments he has contributed to our discussion of "Anxiety". On reflection I am inclined to think that the term "unease" might more closely approximate the meaning I intended than the term "disease".

Elsewhere in the issue in which my article appeared the editor stated that it was based on a lecture, indeed the opening lecture in a series on "Sources of Values in the Helping Professions". I conceived my task largely in terms of presenting the problem. Subsequent lectures, it was assumed, would be addressed to solution. To be limited, therefore, to such an opening lecture, is to be forced out of context. [*The other lectures in the series were not available for publication, unfortunately. In printing Professor Hendry's we hoped it would stir readers to think further about the ideas he presented, and that is exactly what happened.—Ed.*]

The central purpose of the series is suggested in the following paragraph taken from the printed announcement:

The practice of social work and the practice of all the human service professions is dependent on the continuous development of the sciences, particularly the social sciences. Science, however, is strictly neutral. It does not and cannot establish moral goals or determine social policy. This is not to say that scientists do not exercise moral and social responsibility. Scientists themselves, like all specialists, technicians and professional practitioners, must turn to the humanities, and particularly to philosophy and religion, in their search for values and ultimate meanings in human experience.

And accordingly we turned to humanistic scholars, social and moral philosophers and theologians, as well as to social scientists, in our search for the sources of enduring and dynamic values. I sincerely wish all of the lectures could have been shared with the readers of *CANADIAN WELFARE*. I heartily agree with Dr. McCurdy that what we sorely need among scientists and professional people generally is a much more systematic, disciplined and sustained study of ethical theories and their operational relevance and validity.

I like Dr. McCurdy's point that we do not live *by* but *with* anxiety. I agree with him also when he emphasizes that anxiety is not something new, although we will recognize that we have greater understanding of its character and consequences than ever before. I particularly appreciate his acute discrimination in associating anxiety with "critical, attentive, sensitive caretakers of social welfare" and viewing it as a healthy "symptom of important spiritual activity".

One is reminded of the lines of Francis Thomson in "The Hound of Heaven":

Ah, must Thou char the wood
Ere Thou canst limn with it?

I happen to be one who believes that values are dynamic, not static; that tension is the very essence of the life process; and that the great human

encounter requires that man learn to live with difference, conflict and change, courageously and creatively.

CHARLES E. HENDRY.

*School of Social Work,
University of Toronto*

Dear Editor:

Thanks are due to W. J. McCurdy for his thoughtful criticism of Professor Hendry's "Age of Anxiety" and especially for drawing attention to the desirability of a more positive approach to the problem of "anxiety".

In pleading "for more serious study on the part of social scientists (in the broad sense) of the role in social organization and communication, and in private consciousness", I understand him to be asking for an examination into the usefulness or otherwise of "the old authorities" and to be considering all who love humanity as social scientists.

The plea is most timely but I question the helpfulness of spending much time on a study of the history of "the systems of justification". That they were once found useful by those who had power over or felt responsibility for others is recognized by all studious thinkers. Should we not now direct our energies to examining them in the light of psychology which is steadily showing with ever-increasing clarity that it is essential for mental (social) life that we understand the nature of the universe and humanity? For the examination to be valuable all who take part should be willing to strive for intellectual honesty; that is they should be prepared to find a clear meaning for all terms used.

So much that is said and written today, as in the past, cannot be verified by any sense-experience; therefore while it sounds impressive it is actually nonsense.

In amplification of the above statements, I add, below, the concluding paragraph of the chapter: "Critique of Ethics and Theology" from Professor A. J. Ayer's book *Language, Truth and Logic*.

We conclude, therefore, that the argument from religious experience is altogether fallacious. The fact that people have religious experiences is interesting from the psychological point of view, but it does not in any way imply that there is such a thing as religious knowledge any more than our having moral experiences implies that there is such a thing as moral knowledge. The theist like the moralist, may believe that his experiences are cognitive experiences, but, unless he can formulate his "knowledge" in propositions that are empirically verifiable, we may be sure that he is deceiving himself. It follows that those philosophers who fill their books with assertions that they intuitively "know" this or that moral or religious "truth" are merely providing material for the psycho-analyst. For no act of intuition can be said to reveal a truth about any matter of fact unless it issues in verifiable propositions. And all such propositions are to be incorporated in the system of empirical propositions which constitutes science.

Ayer is Grote Professor of Mind and Logic at University College, London. His book was first published in 1936 and again in 1946 since when it has had 10 impressions. It is a very scholarly plea for intellectual integrity. It must be clear to all social scientists that apart from intellectual integrity—honesty of mind—there can never be a full measure of mental (social) health.

Would it be possible for you to publish a series of short articles showing the need for democratic-social-honest-thought about every phase of life if there is to be a steady increase in the mental powers of everyone and hence a steady decline in mental (social) and physical illness? Such a series could do much to spread the good news that confidence and not anxiety is or can be the hall mark of this age.

MARIAN N. SHERMAN

Victoria, B.C.

Dear Editor:

I have only just seen in the office of the National Council of Social Service your May issue, in which I was much interested to read what is being done and is contemplated in connection with the welfare of the aged in Canada. As you know I saw something of this when I had the pleasure of going across your country six years ago.

I expect you see a number of our publications and you will know that we in this country are giving a good deal of thought to the implications of the "changing pattern" which is very similar to what is described by Mr. Page.

We were very pleased to meet Mrs. Good when she was over last year for the Congress and I was interested to read about developments in Toronto which she describes in her article.

On Clubs, Miss Tuck will probably be interested to know that since her visit in 1951 the number of Clubs in this country has nearly doubled, and through the impetus given by the grants which are being made through the King George VI Foundation, we anticipate that many more will be established on a daily basis, or to meet more than once a week which is the usual pattern.

The chapter on Employment interested me particularly as I have tried to persuade the Ministry of Labour to do something in this country on the lines of your "counselling" service through my membership of the Minister of Labour's Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and Women. I do not know whether you saw the first Report of that Committee. The second Report will be issued within the next few months, and if you like, I should be pleased then to review it for your journal.

*Chairman, National Old People's Welfare Council,
London, England.*

JOHN MOSS

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to Mr. Robert H. Parkinson for his interesting report, "Ten Years of Family Allowances" in the November issue. Few persons would now deny that Family Allowances are beneficial to the Canadian nation. Paradoxical as it appears, at the time when the Act was passed in 1944, there was no great public clamour for it. Family Allowances came as a surprise to most Canadians, and a pleasant surprise it was.

Supplementing Mr. Parkinson's remarks, we can also say that the initiators of the Family Allowances legislation recognized that the burden of raising the nation's children fell on the working population who did not have sufficient income to do a real job of it. A worker, irrespective of his family responsibilities, is paid only for the work he does; and a family man

was expected to raise healthy and happy children on a frequently inadequate wage. Family Allowances were intended to narrow the gap between wholesome and unwholesome family living. Family Allowances tend to make for less hesitation by the employer about hiring men with larger families, the employer feeling that he could not pay them enough to provide for their many children.

Another comment—Family Allowances greatly aid the many farmers and fishermen whose income depends solely on the sale of their produce, and they are particularly welcomed in times of crop failure.

Family Allowances began to be paid in Canada ten years ago. Since then the rising cost of living has lowered the purchasing power of the Family Allowance dollar. The effect of the Allowance has, as a consequence, altered somewhat. In February 1955, in a debate in the House of Commons on the need to increase Family Allowances to the level of purchasing power it possessed when the legislation was first introduced, it was reported that the value of the \$5.00 monthly cheque was \$3.22; and that the \$8.00 monthly cheque was worth only \$5.16.

Should the Allowances be increased? Obviously it would mean higher taxes for everyone or cuts in other areas of government spending, not necessarily in the present social security program.

To place a variable feature in the Family Allowances legislation would, of necessity, bring disadvantages as well as advantages. If the Allowance were increased during periods of high cost of living, it would have to be decreased correspondingly during periods of a decline in the cost of living. Perhaps, however, this problem merits some consideration by our legislators.

Mention should be made of the fact that with the passing of the Family Allowances legislation, a department of national health and welfare was created. This is an advance in the Federal Government's participation in the welfare of its people, in a time when the Provinces can no longer alone cope with the increasing welfare needs of a growing industrialized Canada.

Family Welfare Association
Montreal.

JACK GOLDNER

Dear Editor:

May I congratulate you upon the able editing of *CANADIAN WELFARE* and tell you how much I enjoy reading it. It is the most useful of all the social work magazines that come to my desk. I am glad you do not carry advertising. (*We do!—Ed.*). I clip your magazine and file by subject and out of that experience there is one suggestion I believe you would wish me to make. If you would put *Canadian Welfare* at the bottom of the left hand pages instead of the date, leaving the date on the opposite page, then every leaf would be identified both as to date and source. . . .

Washington, D.C.

JOY ELMER MORGAN

Mr. Morgan is president of Senior Citizens of America and editor of Senior Citizens. This is his retirement job, for he has passed his 65th birthday. For 34 years he was director of publications for the National Education Association and editor of its Journal.

THE AMERICAN CARICATURE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

By SVANHUIT JOSIE

IN all countries, primitive and civilized alike, where marriage is the only recognized basis for establishing a family, there are those who do not conform to the accepted pattern. These people have children outside the legally or socially prescribed setting.

The extent of the recorded "problem"—which anthropologists have shown is not regarded as a problem at all in some parts of the world—varies a great deal.

In the Netherlands, for instance, birth of illegitimate children is rare. On the other hand, in the majority of the islands comprising the British West Indies more than half the children are born illegitimate.

The West Indian pattern has developed for good sociological reasons and it is no proof that the West Indians are morally "looser" than people of other lands. When many of them were slaves their family life was necessarily impermanent and the emphasis came to be on the mother-child relationship which offered some promise of security.

The same influences have been at work among the coloured people in the United States. It is common knowledge that their illegitimacy rate is higher than that of the white Americans, but not everyone is aware that this is a natural result of their social and economic history during slavery and since emancipation.

Here in Canada our illegitimacy rate is relatively low (around 4 per cent). Yet every year thousands of illegitimate children are born. The great majority of the mothers of these babies are quite young, and for each of them the problem is a serious one.

A considerable proportion of the fathers are married to other women. They may be fathers of legitimate children too. There are also some married women who have children by other men than their husbands, but these are fewer, and in any case as a general rule the law regards their children as legitimate.

In our society parenthood is socially acceptable only in marriage. Yet some children born to married people in extra-marital relationships never come

It is essential for the improvement of our social welfare services that many views of problems be examined and all available knowledge brought to bear on them. Unmarried parenthood is one problem with regard to which attitudes and social work practices have changed greatly in the past few years. Mrs. Josie, a former social worker who is very active in community life in Ottawa, has brought us in her article some interesting opinions about attitudes to unmarried mothers, and we hope many readers will comment on what she has said—any new light on such a subject will surely be welcomed. As a beginning for the discussion which we expect to go on, we are publishing, following Mrs. Josie's article, another one written by Kathleen Sutherton, supervisor of the Unmarried Parents Department, Children's Aid and Infants' Homes, Toronto, with a brief note from Mrs. Josie at the conclusion.

to public notice because they are accepted by both spouses. Kinsey in his studies of sexual behaviour found a number of such instances. He observes that they "may cause no difficulty as long as the neighbors and the law are unaware of the fact."

It is when the mother is left alone in her pregnancy or with her child that tongues begin to wag. These are the cases that constitute the "problem".

There are psychological as well as sociological and economic reasons why the community becomes aroused. Naturally, there is concern for the child's welfare. But as Dr. F. A. E. Crew of the University of Edinburgh points out, illegitimacy is condemned and punished "not because it robs the dependent child of the protection and care of its own parents to its own great disadvantage, which is one of the main reasons we should discourage it, but because the child is likely to become a burden or an embarrassment to other people."

So what is commonly called the unmarried mother problem continues to be studied and analysed; one theory succeeds another as to its root cause. We have recently turned the corner from blaming moral and then social reasons to explaining the whole thing in psychiatric terms.

Professor Clark E. Vincent of the University of California found that studies made during the twenties stressed such causal factors as "immorality" and "mental deficiency". During the thirties illegitimacy was attributed to "broken homes", "poverty", "little education" and "domestic occupation". Then came the explanation that it was related to accepted patterns of life in certain sub-cultures. (There was great emphasis on the Negro pattern).

Psychologically Disturbed?

Today the "experts" generally attribute unmarried motherhood to unresolved parent-child conflict and say it is an "unrealistic way out of inner difficulties" of the mother. (The psychological depths of the father are usually left unplumbed.)

If the mother is abnormal it follows of course that she is not a fit person to raise her own child. Obviously then, it becomes in the best interest of the child to be separated from her.

Since illegitimate children are today practically the sole source of children for adoption by people unrelated to them, the coincidence of the rise of this latest theory with the Hollywood-inspired demand for children is disturbing. The attitude of one well-known Canadian child welfare "expert" was revealed not long ago in her statement that, "Adoption calls for a steady supply of children, preferably very young infants, from somewhere".

A European child welfare worker who recently spent six months in social agencies in various parts of the United States was struck by the great contrast in attitude of the American social workers towards unmarried mothers with what she observed in her European experience. And because Canadian social work in this area has pretty well followed the pattern laid down south of the border we too can benefit from her observations.

"I think it is a very good idea," she says, "to try to help the unmarried mother not only financially but also emotionally in diagnosing and realizing her real problems and to find the best way to help the mother and child. I agree that it is wrong to punish the mother in forcing her to

keep her baby. But I got very often the impression that many agencies and maternity homes encourage the unmarried mother to relinquish the children so that the babies can be adopted. The social workers do not admit that they encourage the mothers, and they emphasized that they only want the best for the mother and child. But I see encouragement in telling the girl how many good and loving families are willing to take her child and that most of these families are rather wealthy and can give the child everything, even the best education. The question is whether the adoptive child is as happy with his adoptive parents as with his own mother and relatives, especially if he is grown up, and how much harm does the relinquishment do to the mother? I am not sure about the answer".

The theory that the unmarried mother is a psychologically disturbed person has grown out of a number of studies made in the past 15 years. Nearly all of these studies are based on cases known to psychiatric clinics, social agencies, charity institutions, etc. The girls who go to these agencies are more likely to be the young, poor, uneducated or psychologically disturbed than those who are financially and socially in a position to make their own private plans. (Professor Vincent's studies show this.)

So the picture of the unmarried mother has been built up on the basis of characteristics common among the group seeking social agency aid. A high proportion of these girls are teenagers, and since teenagers are generally apt to feel that their parents don't understand them, it's not hard to imagine how a girl in such a predicament would view her relationships with her parents—particularly

her mother. When we are in a corner we naturally try to find a scapegoat.

Pre-Nuptial Conception

In Canada the vital statistics are not kept in such a way as to show what proportion of first-born children of married women have been illegitimately conceived. But in Great Britain, Australia and elsewhere it has been established that it is something like one in four. Local studies in the United States indicate that the situation there is somewhat similar. It seems likely to hold here too.

The Registrar-General of Vital Statistics for Great Britain has pointed out that "since the mothers of pre-nuptially conceived children were unmarried at the date of conception, their conception conditions were in no material way different from those of other unmarried mothers. . . ." So if we are to say with conviction that mothers of illegitimate children are psychologically abnormal and therefore unfit to raise their children we must extend the charge to about a quarter of the married mothers of families. Who would be prepared to do this?

Today, so long as a woman is married to *any man* before her child is born—even the day before delivery—no questions arise about her inner conflicts about producing the child or impairing her ability to raise her offspring.

Who Decides?

Time and again the question is raised why such a large proportion of unmarried mothers never go near a social agency. Professor Helen Tuck of the McGill School of Social Work has pointed out that "the whole question of the baby and plans for the baby constitutes the most threatening and emotionally charged part of the experience of the unmarried mother."

For this reason many of the girls avoid going to social agencies because she says "they are apt to associate the . . . worker with the adoption process."

One of the basic principles of casework is self-determination. Yet today it seems to me that casework with the unmarried mother has come to mean the process of convincing her that it is impossible if not absolutely immoral for her to plan to keep her own child. She must be made to "face the reality situation" which means to give it up for adoption. Things are made so difficult for her that in the end she has no choice.

A learned judge in one of the western provinces has said that today all plans for the unmarried mother to keep her child "presuppose a more than ordinary combination of courage and maternal instinct on her part."

Since the girls are generally young, the great majority do marry. Sometimes a child's parents marry each other (once they are through school) and then the young couple want their own child. But it is too late. The

child has been forever parted from his own kith and kin to enter "a good home with nice people."

Psychologists tell us that when a subject is surrounded by a guilt feeling thought is painful. One avenue of escape is to develop clichés about it or enclose it in a stereotype. Among the better known butts of North American jokes are the mother-in-law and the school teacher.

In our culture the unmarried woman is herself still a long way from throwing off her unwelcome tag of frustrated spinster. Let us not be guilty of helping to build the caricature of the unmarried mother. Rather let us take to heart the advice of Professor P. G. Edge of the University of London. He says, "illegitimacy demands the consideration of all . . . who, being tolerant, generous and slow to utter judgment in the absence of knowledge find themselves dissatisfied with things as they are and wish to change them so that the unfortunate may be succoured and the innocent left unharmed."

ANOTHER VIEW

By KATHLEEN SUTHERTON

THE title of Mrs. Josie's article arrested my attention, because I am not sure just what she means. Does she mean it is her own caricature of what she sees the American social worker doing with unmarried mothers?

I believe that because the cultural and economic developments of Canada and the U.S.A. have been so similar, it is natural that there would be a similarity in their development of social work concepts, but it seems fruitless to make comparisons between what is happening in different cultures

in Europe and what is happening on this continent at the present time, although different countries can certainly learn from one another.

As theories in other fields are constantly changing, is it surprising that in every decade there may be a new emphasis on the approach to this age-old problem? In each decade much has been added to our understanding of the unmarried mother. In recent years a great deal of our knowledge has come from the field of psychiatry, which is true of our understanding of human behaviour in general.

To state, however, that we have taken to "explaining the whole thing in psychiatric terms" is an oversimplification and an unsound statement. In the agency in which I am employed and which serves approximately 1,000 unmarried mothers (and many fathers) in the course of a year, we try to consider the needs of each individual client, which vary greatly in their economic, psychological and sociological components.

There are sometimes situations where a child is born of a genuine love affair. The clients in these cases usually plan adequately for their children—sometimes through adoption, sometimes through private arrangements, in the hope that some day the couple may be able to marry.

In contrast to this group, there are more often the deeply neurotic clients, who have found an unrealistic way out of inner difficulties caused by unresolved parent-child conflicts. These do not include the adolescent group, in which the out-of-wedlock pregnancy seems often (though not always) to be the result of adolescent experimentation, and where ignorance of possible consequences has played its part. Many of these younger clients are able to make healthy adjustments to normal life, and usually ask to relinquish their children for adoption because they recognize realistically they are not yet ready to assume the responsibility of parenthood.

This group includes a number of student unmarried fathers, with whom we have had contact. Mrs. Josie mentions, however, that a certain group of these young clients do marry (once they are through school) and "then the young couple want their own child." In our agency we have not had this experience. We are deeply concerned when a young couple come

to us, asking adoption placement of the child to be born out of wedlock but intending to continue their relationship in the hope of subsequent marriage.

In these cases we obtain psychiatric consultation. Only if it is decided that this couple are too immature to assume the responsibilities of parenthood, and they are unlikely ever to enter into a marital relationship, do we move forward into adoption for their child. In all these cases we work with the young father as well as the mother, and he participates in the mother's final decision to relinquish the child.

In a recent study made by us of 397 cases, forty per cent of the clients known to us over a given period of time kept their children or made plans for them other than agency adoption or wardship. Of the group who kept their children, many were emotionally sick people, and only the future will tell what becomes of the children involved.

We do not know, however, what would happen if more economic and social acceptance were available to the unwed mother and her child. Perhaps some of them might have the courage to undertake the task of bringing up their own children, though the problem of the child's need of his father would remain unsolved. People need to be reminded of the difference in situation between a widow who does not shield her child from knowledge of and pride in his father, and the unmarried mother to whose child the father may be a shadowy figure, mention of whom is in most cases taboo. In Ontario today, not much help, even financial, is available to the unmarried mother and her child.

Mrs. Josie quotes a European child

welfare worker who has recently visited the United States and been impressed with the emphasis placed on unmarried mothers giving up their children for adoption. This worker raises the questions whether the adoptive child is as happy with his adoptive parents as with his own mother and relatives, and what harm is done to the unmarried mother through relinquishment of her child.

She says "*I am not sure* about the answer." My response is a similar one—how can we be sure without considerable study, over a number of years, of the results of each method of dealing with the problem?

From my experience I have found that many mothers relinquish their children at a time when *they* themselves are ready to do so, and not because a social worker has talked with them about the "beautiful adoptive homes with nice people" available to their children. In some cases the girl relinquishes her child to the worker she has grown to trust and who, she believes, will find for her child the home she is unable to provide for him. By such a home I mean a place where her child will have the love and protection of a father as well as a mother, besides his three meals a day, four walls and a roof.

I was interested in the group of girls referred to by Professor Helen Tuck, of the McGill School of Social Work, about whom she said "they avoid going to social agencies because they associate the worker with the adoption process."

To my knowledge there are other reasons than this why they never go near an agency: some of them do not know there are such agencies and make private plans (some most unsatisfactory); others are approached by doctors, nurses and lawyers and

offered private adoption plans, which often include payment of their medical expenses; others have already worked out plans with their own parents to have the child adopted into their own home; others plan to use public welfare assistance and care for their own child in the community.

These then are some of the other reasons why unmarried mothers do not seek the assistance of child welfare agencies giving service to unmarried mothers. Are they any different from other groups of people who hesitate to approach a social agency, fearing they will lose control of the precious human right of self-determination?

Is not the answer to all this a matter of interpretation of our services to the public? Such interpretation should include explanation of casework service to the unmarried mother and wherever possible to the fathers of children born out of wedlock.

Paramount in such casework service is recognition that the client's reaction to her situation is normally accompanied by confused feelings. When an unmarried mother first approaches the agency, there are many occasions when she is asking help in assessing the total situation—both social (outer) and personal (inner). Sometimes she has arrived at her own decisions and is only asking help in carrying through her plans. Many times, however, what she would like for herself is at war with what seems best for her child, in light of the social situation confronting both. It is with this group that the caseworker tries to be of assistance in helping her assess the realities of her situation, for herself and for her child, and then supporting her in whichever decision she may reach.

I believe there are occasions when a worker has a professional responsibility for encouraging an unmarried mother to relinquish her child—but only when, after psychiatric assess-

ment, it has been decided that the relationship between the mother and her child can result in nothing but a negative and destructive experience for the child.

Miss Sutherton's views require no further comment from me.

However, in the interest of accuracy I must point out that the statement she attributes to Miss Tuck and around which much of her discussion revolves is not as quoted in my article.

The reasons Miss Sutherton gives why many unmarried mothers do not go to the social agencies are the old familiar ones: Miss Tuck's observation, on the other hand, seemed to me to throw some new light on the subject. Moreover, it is relevant to my theme.

*Having noted that some patients find it easier to accept a medical social worker associated with the hospital than a community agency worker, Miss Tuck says, "This is particularly true in this type of situation, [i.e. the case of the unmarried mother] in which they are apt to associate the latter worker with the adoption process. This is understandable since the whole question of the baby and plans for the baby constitute the most threatening and emotionally charged part of the experience of unmarried motherhood."**

—SVANHUIT JOSIE

*The Medical Social Worker and the Unmarried Mother, paper based on a study of 90 unmarried primiparous patients known to the Women's Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital from January to June, 1950, by Helen Tuck, M.S.W., 7 pages mimeographed, undated.

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WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

WE HAVE several times lamented the hardship of writing a column that appears at six weeks intervals and must be in the hands of the printer a month before publishing day. On this occasion it seems particularly difficult.

There are no less than four important meetings coming up in the next ten days and where shall we be? As far as this script is concerned, going through a mill that may not be as slow as those of the gods but certainly can't be stopped for additions and rewrites. By the time we can have at you again many events will be out of date or, worse still, we'll forget to mention them.

So if your very favourite piece of news—a meeting of the committee on which you sit or the draft of a report you've been slaving at—doesn't get into the column, please understand and forgive. "But at my back I always hear, Time's winged chariot hurrying near" may be the curse of the daily newshawk. It doesn't hurry fast enough for the sesquimonthly writer (and if that word isn't in the dictionary it should be).

Opening of New Building

Anyhow, one important piece of news is to hand at just the right moment. His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada, has graciously consented to open the new Council headquarters on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14.

Mr. Lawrence Freiman, the Council's past president and chairman of the Committee on the Opening, expects to announce detailed plans in the near future. Already it is known that attendance will have to be by invitation only because of limitations

of space. Commodious as the new premises seem by comparison with the present quarters, they would have to be ten times as large to include everyone the Committee would like to see at the inauguration. However, other opportunities for inspection are being planned.

In the meantime—to strike a perhaps sordid but eminently practical note—the Building Fund is still open. It would indeed be pleasant to greet the Governor-General and Council supporters in an edifice for which full payment had been assured, if not actually made. Please send donations and pledges to the Canadian Welfare Council Building Fund, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa.

The Program Planning Meeting will take place all day on February 13 and the Board of Governors will meet on the morning of February 14. It will be recalled that the Meeting now to be called the Program Conference, will include Division and Council committee representatives, Council officers, and staff representatives. It will take a look at the Council's program in relation to needs, priorities and budget. The Agenda Committee, chaired by Mr. Lucien Massé of Hull, a Council vice-president, met on November 9. Its tentative plans include a review of the Council's present activities, and discussions covering membership participation, implementation of Council reports and recommendations, methods of work, future Council program priorities and means of adequate financial support.

There is only a day to cover a vast subject. A good deal of material will have to be prepared and sent out in advance. In short, there will be plenty

of homework for those attending this very important "first" in Council events.

Committee Meetings

Welfare of Immigrants

This Committee, chaired by Mr. B. M. Alexandor of Ottawa, met on October 19. It unanimously passed a recommendation to the Board of Governors that the federal government be asked to repeal, after consultation with the provinces, the clause in the Immigration Act that authorizes the deportation of people who become public charges.

The Committee agreed that people who seem likely to become public charges should not be admitted to Canada. It obviously is thought, however, that once having allowed them in, Canada should stand by her prospective citizens. They should not be placed in the position dangerous to mind and body of hesitating to ask help for fear of deportation.

The recommendation will come before the Board at its meeting in Winnipeg on January 12 at the time of the Midwinter Meeting of the Community Chests and Councils Division.

Personnel in Social Work

The Committee met on October 6 under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. Ross Kerr, Toronto. It decided that its major project for the year would be in the field of in-service training and staff development. It will prepare a report for use in the coming National Workshop on Social Work Education.

The Committee recognizes that because of the shortage of social workers many social agencies must supplement their staffs with people who are not graduates of schools of social work. The report will consider the whole question of what

training should be given non-graduates.

As a first step, the Committee is gathering information about existing agency programs on in-service training. Agencies are now being asked to supply this information.

The Committee will also examine where the responsibility should be for giving graduate workers opportunities for increasing their skill and knowledge.

Standards of Service to Unmarried Parents

Mrs. Henry Stubbins of Ottawa is chairman of this Committee of the Family and Child Welfare Division which met on November 4. The Committee has been at work for the past three years. It now has before it the first complete draft of its report prepared by a sub-committee.

It is hard, perhaps, for people who have not been through the trials and tribulations of working in a national committee to realize why the period of gestation for a report is usually longer than even that of the elephant's child. But the slow and arduous process of detailed discussion, of mind rubbing against mind, of widespread consultation and participation is what produces results that have meaning and value to the large number of people the Council wants to reach and serve.

None the less, it is always a moment of real excitement when the first draft of a report appears on the committee table. Small wonder that Mrs. Stubbins and her colleagues experienced satisfaction and pleasure, all the more because the draft in this case was a truly impressive and useful document. Members of the Division will shortly be sent the report for study and comment. Of course there are months more of work ahead

but everyone now knows there will be a concrete result—not always a sure thing in the voyage perilous of committees!

Public-Private Relationships

This Committee, Chairman Mrs. W. Kaspar Fraser of Toronto, held its first meeting on November 11. Its task is to recommend on whether or not the Council should undertake a major study in this field. Discussion at the meeting indicated that the interest expressed by the Board in the project was indeed valid. The problem will be to plan a study that can have practical limits and yet meet the needs of the various sections of the country that have a particular concern with it.

Councils Section Executive Committee

This business of self-study seems to be catching. First the Council as a whole looked at itself through the Function and Organization Committee. Last year the Public Welfare Division examined its purpose and function. Now it's the turn of the Councils Section, CCC Division.

Meeting on October 21, under its Chairman, Mrs. W. N. MacQueen of Toronto, the Executive Committee launched a thorough study aimed at clarifying the role of the Councils Section so that it can play an even more effective part than now in the Division. It met again for a full day on November 24, following the Workshop for Ontario Chests and Councils from small and middle-sized cities which was held in Oshawa and will be reported in the next issue.

This year, the Councils Section Executive Committee has been expanded to include corresponding members from coast to coast.

Public Welfare Division

A very productive National Committee meeting was held on October

8. It discussed the problem of in-service training for non-graduate public welfare workers. There was some suggestion that training programs were so varied that transfer of a worker from one department to another was difficult. The upshot of the discussion was the establishment of a sub-committee on in-service training to work with the Council's Personnel in Social Work Committee and report to the Division.

The National Committee decided to conduct the study of problems of homeless men through a nucleus committee to be set up probably in Montreal. The meeting also examined the degree of financial support the Council receives from municipalities and agreed on a concerted effort to increase both the financial contributions and the participation of municipalities in the Division's program.

The Division's Membership Committee, meeting on November 4, under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Knight of Ottawa, completed its task of drawing up a report and recommendations to the National Committee. The report suggests seven different groups from which Division's membership should be drawn, including several categories of people who are not public employees. However, it recommends establishing some machinery within the Division through which public welfare administrators can meet on their own to discuss special problems. It urges that the National Committee examine the possibility of regional meetings of the Division to increase widespread membership participation. The National Committee is also being asked to take another look at the membership privileges for government departments as outlined in the F and O Report, with a view to

suggesting revision in the light of practical experience.

CWC Executive Committee

The meeting on November 18 was too late for report in this issue. The major agenda item on which the Committee will recommend to the Board was the proposed merger of the Canadian Penal Association with the Council's Delinquency and Crime Division.

Recreation Division

It is pleasant to report vigorous progress in this reborn Division. John Farina, the Secretary, is back from his western field trip during which he met numerous public and private recreation groups. He was most impressed by the frequent expression of the need for a national organization for recreation along the lines of the Division. He felt the trip was very successful in interpreting the functions of the Division, in getting acquainted and in learning at first hand about problems in local communities. One special feature was Mr. Farina's visits to seven RCAF stations, where much was accomplished in promoting integration of local and station programs and giving guidance on Service use of local and provincial resources.

An important matter on the agenda of the Division's National Committee is consideration of possible representations to government with regard to the early establishment of the Canada Council. Last winter, the Board of Governors deferred action on this matter until it could be studied by the re-organized Division.

Midwinter Meeting of CCC Division

As we go to press, plans are well advanced for this event, so important to Community Chests and Councils of Canada. The ninth (no less) annual meeting and conference will take

place on January 12, 13 and 14, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg.

In the exuberant advance notice from the Planning Committee, Winnipeggers guarantee "That the weather is delightfully bracing, bright and beneficial; that western hospitality is everything you've ever heard about it; that you will enjoy your visit and leave refreshed and revitalized". So whether or not you are a member of the Division, whether you are a professional or a lay worker, why not plan now to attend and write to Ralph Albrant, the Division Secretary, at CWC headquarters in Ottawa?

The theme of the conference, "Balancing Needs and Resources in the Community", will be thoroughly explored through three full sessions: How Needs are Determined (financial, service, social welfare, etc.); Determination and Use of Resources (financial, volunteers, professional staff, legislation, etc.); and By what Process or Methods are Needs and Resources Brought Together? The Planning Committee, Chairman, Mr. Alex Robertson of Winnipeg, promises that there will be something lively, productive and valuable for all: large and small chests, volunteers and professionals, beginners and old-timers.

Special Projects

Ottawa Survey

The Council has agreed to a request from the Ottawa Board of Control for a study of the Social Service Department of that city, "particularly in view of the rapid expansion of area and population and the resultant complexity of social problems".

Mr. Patrick and Mr. McGrath of the Public Welfare Division will be the specialists on the job. They will work with a Committee appointed by

the City and will be assisted by a staff Committee of the Council. The study is already underway and the finished report has been promised by the end of March.

Winnipeg Study

In the meantime, Mr. Patrick has completed the preliminary survey of the operations of the Winnipeg Public Welfare Department. He took off for Winnipeg on November 1, carrying a bundle of imposing looking copies of the report, all heavily marked "Confidential". So our lips are sealed at present as to the contents.

We can report, however, that Mr. Patrick discussed the report in detail with the City's Public Welfare Committee, and it will now go forward to City Council. In due course we shall hear what steps will be taken to implement the recommendations.

New Honour for CWC Executive Director

On October 28, Richard E. G. Davis received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, at the Autumn Congregation of the University of British Columbia. It is only two years since Laval University paid him a similar honour. The Council can well take pride in such recognition of the stature of its executive director in the Canadian community.

At home in Council House, the staff proudly toasted the director in their tea-time brew. One staff member was so moved that she produced the following Memorable Words:

Hail to thee Blythe Spirit
"Doc" thou never wert
Till from Heaven or near it
Academe took heart.
Laval first did thee honour
And now comes U.B.C.
Hail to thee our Chieftain
New crowned L.L.D.

Field Trips

During his western trip, Mr. Davis did business for the Council in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg. He met with key people in the governments, and in chests, councils and other social agencies, discussing local problems and the help the Council could give. He addressed meetings and talked to interested individuals in business and other fields, both members and non-members of the Council. And of course he received everywhere and thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality for which the west is famous.

The Family and Child Welfare Division staff is planning a good deal of time on the road this year. Miss Guindon has been spending some weeks in Quebec communities visiting French-speaking agencies, both members and non-members, discussing their special problems, and exploring with them how the Council can best give help. She will be returning on frequent occasions. Mr. Stanne, having toured the Maritimes, now plans to concentrate on the smaller communities in Ontario. And Miss Murphy will be visiting British Columbia and Alberta early in the new year.

Miss Burns, the Council's Director of Welfare Services, visited Guelph in October for two days, at the request of the local Welfare Council. She consulted with community leaders and agency executives there about the next steps in planning the local welfare services.

Mr. Dyson, Associate Secretary of the CCC Division, was recently in Owen Sound explaining to a meeting of the Community Chest board and agency representatives the advantages of becoming a Red Feather organization and what services the

Division and the Council can provide. And Mr. McGrath, on his way back from the Winnipeg trip mentioned in the last issue visited public welfare authorities in Port Arthur, Fort William, Sudbury and North Bay. Miss Govan who is a member of the National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, attended its October meeting in Quebec City.

Verb Sap

Board and staff are sometimes accused of not seizing opportunities to talk about the Council publicly or at least to appear as its representatives. A notable exception was the "field trip" of W. M. Anderson, Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee, reported in the September issue. Here are a few other recent examples, picked out at random.

Mr. Davis spoke on the Council and on Canadian social welfare generally at the McGill School of Social Work, and Miss Govan at the Laval School. Mr. Guibert, Chairman of the French Committee, described its work and that of the Council to an Open House for New Canadians, held by the *Société de Bon Conseil* in Montreal. Miss Burns spoke on the Council to a conference of Indian Affairs officials in the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and Miss Govan addressed the Women's Division of the Combined Jewish Appeal in Montreal on "You and the Community". Miss Godfrey was a jury member in a TV program of Citizens' Forum on unemployment, asking questions on the assistance program.

Incidentally, the growth of TV will bring a double hazard—"view" as well as "verb". We can see the awful day arriving when the Council may have to add pulchritude to the many qualifications on which it already bases its choice of Board and staff.

In the meantime, one practical and visual aid has been produced for use in interpreting the Council. This is a black and white enlargement of the charts in this year's annual report—on organization, finance and membership. Mounted in triptych form, it folds into a flat rectangle about 19" by 24" and should prove most useful for table display or talks to small groups. Two sets are available for loan—free of course.

Red Feather Day

To prove that the Council staff practises what it preaches, its total contributions to the local chest campaign were up this year by five per cent. Per capita giving, for 40 clerical and professional people (the total staff) was \$27, a \$1 increase over last year and several times larger than the per capita giving across Canada. And this was in addition to very substantial staff contributions this year (total of \$2,271) to the Council's Building Fund.

Welcome

Laton Smith, the new associate secretary of the CCC Division, reported for duty on November 15. He is already deep in plans for next year's Red Feather campaigns, one of the special chores in his job assignment.

P.G.

Listen to the admirable programs of welfare interest provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. There are many of them, but we have space to mention only Citizens' Forum, now on television as well as radio, and the mental health broadcasts. Watch your local paper for stations and hours, and by all means write to the CBC if you value these programs.

ACROSS CANADA

Health Insurance Meeting

Agenda for proposed talks on health insurance were submitted to the provincial ministers in October and at the time of writing nine ministers have indicated that it meets with the approval of their governments. The Minister of National Health and Welfare has communicated with the provinces for the purpose of reaching agreement on an early date for the resumed meeting of the Inter-governmental Committee of Ministers of Health and Finance which was set up to explore various alternative approaches to the problem of health insurance.

The Prime Minister, it will be recalled, gave assurance at the Federal-Provincial Conference in October that the federal government was prepared to support provincially administered health insurance schemes providing a majority of the provinces representing a majority of Canadian people were prepared to proceed.

Absences from Canada

Failure of some Family Allowances and Old Age Security recipients to notify federal authorities when they absent themselves from Canada is causing serious difficulties. Under the law, it is necessary for recipients of these cheques to give notice of their departure and their return when they go abroad. About half of such payees fail to give the required notice and the Department of National Health and Welfare is,

of necessity, demanding retroactive repayment of money.

The law governing family allowances payments stipulates that notice must be given of any absence greater than one month. If the child returns to Canada within three months, a cheque for those three months will be paid on notice of return. If notice of return is not given, and the Department has not known that the child has left Canada, then no cheques are legally payable until such notice of return is given. This means that months after a child has returned from a trip the mother may be asked to return all the money that has been paid on behalf of the child since it first left the country. This is a real hardship to many parents and can be obviated only by giving proper notice of departure and return.

The law regarding Old Age Security payments also stipulates that pensioners must give notice of departure and return. Their cheques will be paid the month of departure and also for the month of return to Canada, and, where the total absence does not exceed six months, the pension may be paid for an additional three months in any one calendar year.

Some newspapers have expressed the view that the regulations should be more flexible, to provide for the cases of children and old people who must live outside Canada for an extended period for health reasons, and of children who have to be sent to

another country for special schooling.

Another cause of difficulty is failure to advise of change of address. The Postmaster of every post office is under instructions not to forward old age security and family allowances cheques to a new address, nor to deliver them to any address from which the addressee has moved. This is to make sure that the person for whom the cheque is intended gets it. Change-of-address forms are mailed with both old age security and family allowances cheques twice a year, to be kept for use as required.

Municipalities' Recommendations on Health and Welfare

At its fall meeting in Edmonton the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities passed resolutions which incorporated the following views: that any further redistribution of the provincial share of the federal-provincial unemployment assistance program to the municipal governments should not exceed the cost of administration of such a program at the local level, and that the norm and formula struck should be based on a regional and not a provincial basis; that publicly financed undertakings should be planned, with the cooperation of provincial and local governments, to increase employment opportunities when normal activity is declining; that transfer of unemployed persons from "economically distressed" areas to localities where there are more jobs should be facilitated; that coverage of Unemployment Insurance should be extended, and that off-season projects should be planned, with sufficient financing, to increase winter employment; that a national health plan was favoured; and that the federal government should be approached to take more responsibility for social and

other services required by immigrants until they are entitled to become Canadian citizens.

Community Chest Results The objective for the 59 Canadian community chests holding fall campaigns is approximately \$14,500,000 this year. Up to December 1, the Community Chests and Councils Division of the Canadian Welfare Council reports, nearly \$11,500,000 had been raised by the 29 chests which had sent in returns. Indications are that campaigns are having better than average success this year.

Saskatchewan Welfare Mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan were increased by \$5 per month per case this year, the increase benefitting some 2,500 families, and a new supplemental allowance has been inaugurated for people receiving old age security and blindness allowances to ensure a minimum income for these people. In the case of single persons as much as \$10 a month may be added, according to circumstances. In the case of married persons the supplemental allowance may be from \$2.50 to \$20 a month also depending on other income. Health and hospital benefits are additional.

An experiment has been tried in processing applications and determining eligibility for assistance: teams of workers headed by a qualified social worker went to various market centres in the Province, made appointments with applicants in the area to secure the necessary details, and the applicants left the interview knowing the outcome without waiting until the application was processed in an office. About 11,000 applications have been dealt with in this way, with great saving of time for the staff and suspense for the applicants.

Conference for Volunteers

In October a two-day conference for volunteer workers was held in Toronto sponsored by the Welfare Council, with Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Red Cross, Junior League and National Council of Jewish Women cooperating. The *raison d'être* of the conference was that energetic and disciplined volunteers and professionals are interdependent in responsibility for promoting a better community.

Professional Institutes

Social workers in at least four cities have recently "gone back to school" to add to their professional competence. In Montreal the McGill School of Social Work held a three-day Institute on Supervision in November for experienced workers. Mrs. Yonata Feldman, who teaches advanced casework at the New York School of Social Work, led the institute, which was planned, in cooperation with the McGill School, by a committee of professional workers in Montreal.

In Ottawa a two-day Casework Institute on the treatment of dependency and associated problems was held in December under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Ottawa and the Eastern Ontario Branch, Canadian Association of Social Workers. The leaders were Mrs. March Dickins, director of casework at the Toronto Children's Aid and Infants Homes, and Miss Margaret Cork, chief psychiatric social worker of the Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation, Toronto.

In Toronto an Institute on Marriage Counselling, under the auspices of the Family and Child Welfare Division of the Welfare Council was held on October 28 and 29, 1955, for social workers in the Greater Toronto

area. The Institute leader was Dr. Aaron Rutledge, Director of the Marriage Counselling Service of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit. About 125 social workers attended, and also observers from fields of clinical psychology, mental health, and the clergy. The Institute was followed on November 18 and 19 by four concurrent workshops.

In Hamilton the Council of Community Services sponsored a two-day Seminar on Recording which was attended by 27 social workers. The leader was Miss Marian M. Wyman, executive secretary of the Down River Consultation Service, Wyandotte, Michigan.

British Columbia Corrections

A new prison for men with capacity for 100 has been opened recently at Prince George. Work has been started on the new three million dollar British Columbia Correctional Institute at Haney, for younger and more reformable inmates. Special attention will be centred on a vocational training program and modern treatment. When completed within the next twenty months, this institution will be one of the most progressive in Canada.

The Forest Camp program has been going ahead all year, and a permanent camp is being constructed in the Garibaldi Park Area. The work program, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Borstal Training Institution, is being done in conjunction with the Parks Division of the Department of Lands and Forests of British Columbia.

Plans have been formulated by the B.C. Government for a Narcotic Addict Treatment Program. Small treatment buildings will be erected in the near future, and advertisements have been already placed in news-

papers all across Canada for key treatment staff for that project.

A new office of the Provincial Probation branch will be opened in Prince George within a few weeks.

The John Howard Society of British Columbia has strengthened its organizational setup in the interior of this large Pacific Coast province. Service committees have been established in four main centres throughout the fruit-growing Okanagan District at Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton, as a result of an extended visit to the area by the Executive Director of the Agency. A noteworthy feature of the John Howard Society work in the Dominion picture is the supervisory service given to parolees released under the federal Ticket of Leave Act for the duration of the parole period. This agency in British Columbia has already discovered that, through this service, most satisfactory and more permanent rehabilitation results are being achieved.

Closing of Boys' Home

Saint Patrick's Boys' Home in Nova Scotia closed at the end of last June. Since the closing, the Nova Scotia School for Boys takes responsibility for all male juvenile delinquents in the Province. An expansion program is being carried out and one new building has been opened. The School has facilities for 125 boys at present.

Model Adoption Act

At the Dalhousie University Law School a group of professors is guiding a select group of students in studying adoption laws of Nova Scotia and other provinces, in co-operation with public and private agencies and the Canadian Welfare Council. The object is to draw up a model adoption act the terms of

which might be incorporated into provincial child welfare legislation anywhere in Canada. This project is the outcome of the May 1955 meeting of provincial directors of child welfare.

Family Bureau Birthday

On November 10th the Kitchener-Waterloo Family Service Bureau celebrated its fifth anniversary by holding a special meeting to which a number of prominent local citizens and visitors from afar were invited. The film *A Family Affair* was shown as part of a program for interpreting the work of a family agency.

Halifax Children's Homes

The Home of the Guardian Angel in Halifax has recently moved to a section of the building occupied by St. Joseph's Orphanage. This combining of quarters has been made possible by decreases in the numbers of children in both institutions and because the Orphanage School has been discontinued, the children now going to the schools in the neighbourhood. The two institutions will continue to operate separately but will share a social service department which has been set up in attractive modern rooms on the first floor of the building.

Needs of Aged in Ontario

People having to do with the operation of homes for the aged in Ontario attended a refresher course at Fairview Lodge, Whitby, in November and discussed many phases of institutional administration and the needs of the aged: reactivation and rehabilitation, nutrition and diet, resident activities, fire safety, psychology of the aged and so on. The course was initiated and planned by the Minister of Public Welfare, his Deputy, and the director of the Homes for the Aged Branch. Al-

though homes for the aged in Ontario are operated by municipalities under the Homes for the Aged Act, or by private organizations under the Charitable Institutions Act, the provincial government contributes financially to their construction and maintenance, and also assists by conducting courses such as the one recently held and by carrying out studies on the special requirements of the aged.

Volunteer Social Service The Junior League of America held its North-eastern Regional Conference in Halifax in October, with more than 30 delegates present from the United States. Several Halifax social workers were guests at the Conference dinner. A number of Halifax social workers from both public and private agencies are assisting on the 1955 course for provisional members of the Junior League. All Junior Leagues require voluntary social service of their members, who must attend training courses to qualify them to fit into the work of the agencies they assist.

Correction In a news note in the November issue we wrongly stated the number of Children's Aid Societies in Ontario as 66: it is 55. We regret this error.

Ontario-Quebec Family Agencies Institute Forty-nine workers attended the Ontario-Quebec Family Agencies Institute held in Cobourg in October.

Miss Beatrice Simcox of the Judge Baker Guidance Centre, Boston, led the case discussions which were on intake skills and early diagnosis in marital counselling.

Child Guidance in Quebec The *Centre Médico-Social de Québec* established a mental hygiene and guidance service for

children in April. The aim of the new service is to find school-children who show difficulties in development, social and psychological as well as physical. To begin with, the service is functioning as a research branch, studying a sample of the school population consisting of two groups, an experimental group and a control group, to compare the development of the treated and untreated children over a period of three years. The experiment is designed to establish objective criteria for the effectiveness of the mental health service, to determine the best methods of case-finding, and to estimate the number of professional persons necessary to give mental health service to the school children of Quebec and district.

WARRENDALE

Two Social Workers

are required to replace a married couple now holding the positions who are leaving the agency at the end of May 1956.

Warrendale is a remedial residential centre.

Applications may come from married couples or single men and women.

Please direct applications and inquiries to:

Executive Director,
Warrendale,
NEWMARKET, Ont.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

J. H. Creighton, chairman of the Old Age Assistance Board in British Columbia and a member of the national executive committee of the Canadian Welfare Council's Public Welfare Division, died suddenly in Vancouver on November 18. Mr. Creighton's fidelity to the exacting nature of his administrative duties was matched by his understanding, deep concern and lively appreciation of the aged, their problems and their values. This he expressed in many direct ways which endeared him to the old people of the Province.

William M. Anderson, chairman of the Canadian Welfare Council's Executive Committee, became president of the Society of Actuaries in October. Of the 1,550 members of the Society, about 175 are Canadians.

Elinor Barnstead has this year completed 25 years of service with the Montreal Family Welfare Association. She has been supervisor of casework at the agency since 1941.

Florence Bell has been appointed associate secretary of the planning committee, Family and Child Welfare Division, Welfare Council of Toronto. Immediately before coming to this job she served with the Canadian Red Cross in Korea.

George Bureau, superintendent of Welfare Services for the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Calgary died in November. Mr. Bureau was an active member of the Canadian Welfare Council's Public Welfare Division.

Harold D. Barbour joined the staff of G. A. Brakeley and Co. of Montreal as vice-president on October 15. For the firm he will serve the Joint Hospital Fund of Montreal as campaign director. Mr. Barbour was previously executive director of the Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg for ten years.

Gregory Donovan has resigned as director of the Halifax Department of Recreation to accept a position with the National Film Board. His headquarters will still be in Halifax.

S. Enns was appointed to begin duties as supervisor of the Swan River of the Manitoba Public Welfare Division at the beginning of October.

Muriel Frith has been appointed budget director for the Community Chest of Greater Vancouver. She resigned a year ago as executive director of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, and has been spending the intervening time holidaying and studying.

Kathleen Gorrie, who retired a few months ago as director of the University Settlement in Toronto, has re-entered professional life as director of the North Vancouver Community Centre.

The Big Brother Movement, Toronto, has announced the appointment of **John Kileeg** as Executive Director succeeding Noah Pitcher. Mr. Kileeg was previously with the Ontario Department of Public Welfare.

Alfred Kristiansen is the first superintendent of the newly formed Nanaimo Recreation Commission. He was previously with the Edmonton Recreation Commission as a supervisor.

Pierre Laplante, formerly a staff member of the Quebec *Conseil des Oeuvres*, has recently returned from Pakistan and is now with the Montreal *Conseil des Oeuvres*.

Father Peter C. McCabe, a graduate of St. Patrick's School of Social Welfare, has become director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in London, Ontario, replacing **Father John A. Cook** who has gone to Sarnia to set up a comparable agency. The London Bureau has a new casework supervisor, **Ernest McDonald**, formerly of the Catholic Welfare Centre in Pontiac, Michigan.

George Mantha, formerly superintendent of playgrounds for the Montreal Department of Works, is now executive assistant in the recreation division of the same Department.

Robert Marcus, who has been working with the Public Welfare Department in Portsmouth, Virginia, is returning to Canada to take the position of supervisor of the protection and unmarried mothers' department, Winnipeg Children's Aid Society. **Ed Moscovitch** has also joined the staff of the Winnipeg C.A.S. as casework supervisor in the child placement division. Both are graduates of the Manitoba School of Social Work.

Harry Morrow, formerly with Alexandra House in Vancouver is the new head of the University Settlement in Toronto.

Violet B. Munns, for the past five years district supervisor in the Riverdale district office of the Neighbor-

hood Workers Association, Toronto, has been appointed director of casework for the Association, and **Mrs. Helen Munz** has come to the staff from the Toronto Welfare Council to be administrative assistant to work with and study the district associations of the NWA.

Bert Pettigrew has succeeded John Farina (now Secretary of the CWC Recreation Division) as Superintendent of the Edmonton Recreation Commission. He was a supervisor of playgrounds and community centres before he took the new post.

A. J. Sands, formerly assistant superintendent of the Nova Scotia Training School, Truro, is now superintendent of the Nova Scotia School for Boys at Shelburne. **George Matthews**, who was chief supervisor, has been appointed assistant superintendent at the Truro School.

J. Maurice Saulnier has resigned as supervisor of the Digby District Office of the N.S. Department of Public Welfare to become director of social services for Regina of the Department of National Health and Welfare. **Stanley Macdonald**, who has been a social worker at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Campbellton, N.B., is taking Mr. Saulnier's position at Digby.

Donald S. Smith, formerly a classification officer at Kingston Penitentiary, is now director of Beverley Lodge, Toronto, a rehabilitation home for young offenders operated by the Anglican Houses Association.

Mrs. F. F. Worthington has lately taken on the duties of executive secretary of the National Council of Women whose headquarters are in Ottawa. She replaces Mrs. Caroline Meng in this volunteer post.

BOOK



REVIEWS

Should You Drink? by Charles H. Durfee. The MacMillan Company, Toronto, 1954. 152 pp. Price \$2.49.

The title of this book will mislead some with respect to its contents. The book is not designed primarily to answer the question "Should you start to drink?" which the title seems to imply. It is only in the last chapter that the author presents his answer to this question in a novel and emotional appeal for abstinence.

Most of the book is a valuable contribution to the literature on alcoholism. It indicates the danger signals that all drinkers should watch for, and gives case histories and anecdotes that will help the problem drinker to appreciate the nature and seriousness of his relationship with alcohol.

From it relatives and friends cannot fail to gain more understanding on which to base their assistance to the problem drinker. Moreover the book is capable of improving the very important attitudes of many who make up the "general public". Fortunately, the author also provides the lay reader with a simple interpretation of psychotherapy.

On technical grounds the reviewer would question several points and, as is usual with the subjects of alcoholism, semantics and definitions provide minor complications. However, Dr. Durfee states that rather than writing a textbook he is describing one form of treatment. This and more he accomplishes with clarity, warmth and sincerity.

K. D. CHILDERHOSE.

Ottawa.

A Manual of Correctional Standards, by American Prison Association. New York, 1954. 423 pp. Price \$2.75.

One of the few comprehensive studies of the everyday problems facing workers in the correctional field is to be found in "A Manual of Correctional Standards". Although it sounds a note which is equally sweet to the social worker and the administrator, it is obviously not written to out-dream the dreamer. It is primarily a manual describing "the hand movements", for quick reference or study of the best practice in the major areas of the correctional field today.

The facts that custody and control properly applied are therapeutic, and that therapy can contribute much to good custody, are well brought out. The skill with which all areas are detailed is unique in that it recognizes the practical without losing sight of the professional person's vision of the future.

This book, oriented as it is to both treatment and custody, describes the program and counselling techniques used as alternatives to the traditional prison punishments. The narrative is generously supplemented with subject headings, charts, summaries, tables, and lists of suggested standards and other condensed material.

The fundamental philosophy on which the book is based is found most briefly stated in the thirty-seven principles of the American Correctional Association, listed as an appendix, which lay down the criteria for any adequate correctional system.

Full chapters are devoted to the

Canadian Welfare

more important elements of the successful system: classification, education, employment, activities and privileges, discipline, religion, library, staff selection and training, probation and parole, public relations, and the private agency are dealt with in sufficient detail to include some staff qualifications, job descriptions, and much of the fundamental knowledge necessary for the successful operation of these areas of program.

Such conclusions as that the doctor on the treatment team should not work through the deputy in charge of treatment will not be unanimously accepted but, because in each case both the reasoning and the conclusions have been included, modification can be made to suit different circumstances and levels of progress.

Complete chapters, more closely related to management, deal with the scope and structure of a state or provincial correctional system, administrative organization, fiscal management and control, physical plant, custody and security, property controls, health and medical service, food, statistics, and research.

It can be argued that the suggested administrative chart has too many senior line officials at the same level (resulting in too many bosses and unnecessary multiple supervision) and that greater use should be made of staff positions. Again, however, the book has given such general detail that the most intelligent modification is encouraged.

The sample menus, dietary analysis, and suggestions about accounting procedures, statistics and research are useful.

A bibliography follows each chapter, and the final pages of the book are devoted to a general bibliography and an index for quick reference.

Seventy of the greatest people in Canadian and American correctional work have devoted themselves to the blending of their ideas in this book, to make a contribution to human welfare and not for remuneration.

This manual, which is a revision of the 1946 manual of suggested standards, will no doubt be rewritten again in another ten years' time, but in the interval no social worker or administrator need hesitate to accept it as a guide pending the day, yet afar, when our knowledge of the use of limits and controls in treatment has grown to a more general understanding.

HUGH CHRISTIE.

*Oakalla Prison Farm,
Burnaby, B.C.*

A House is Not a Home, by Polly Adler. Popular Library Edition, Toronto, 1954. 288 pp. Price 50 cents.

If *A House is Not a Home* is shocking, it will affect chiefly the people who have already been shocked by the Kinsey Reports. Others—social workers among them—will have faced the facts about the existence of prostitution.

In this autobiography, at once sad and funny, sordid and serious, America's most famous madam relates with candour, and even relish, the details of her business life during the hectic twenties and the hungry thirties.

Miss Adler has been accused of inaccuracy and even misrepresentation in naming her characters. It is of no importance—these people by other names would smell no sweeter. She describes them as would any realist whose business is people. In her profession she couldn't afford rose-coloured glasses.

Like that fifteenth-century realist, Chaucer, she describes pretty much

the same cross-section of humanity, passing under the same shrewd scrutiny of the recorder through the doors of her "house". She calls her sundry folk "the underworld, the half world and the high". There are too many of them to describe with Chaucerian care for the minute detail and she certainly lacks Chaucer's genius, but a few portraits are memorable.

There is the description of Dutch Schultz and his gang, fortunately dead at the time of writing, and it is the kind of first-hand intimate picture of gangsters and gang warfare that the reader is content to experience vicariously. She conveys vividly the tenseness and terror of their lives.

Her own character too stands out. Her life is a kaleidoscope, colourful bits and pieces of several lives indeed: as the immigrant child from Russia, as the queen of the madams, as an unsuccessful shop owner, as a jailbird, and finally as a determined student and author. Her misfortunes are always tempered by something more than cheerful resignation or a stubborn insistence on survival. "I am one of those people who just can't help getting a kick out of life—even when it's a kick in the teeth," she writes.

The continuing pilgrimage of these people to the shrines of their various gods leads indirectly to what is surely the most interesting question suggested by the book, that of the moral standards of its characters. Chaucer's standards are those of the fifteenth century, Miss Adler's those of the twentieth; and the distinction is as clear as that between religion and economics.

"In many respects I was a creation of the times, of an era whose credo was 'anything which is economically right is morally right', and my story is inseparable from the story of the

Twenties." The sympathy aroused in the readers for the madam and some of the pathetic figures makes it easy to suspend moral judgment, but certain purely sociological passages on drug addiction, juvenile delinquency and prison life make it impossible to ignore the wrongs of her society.

Two comments in which Miss Adler makes her beliefs clear are worth the attention of sociologists and social workers. "If I was to make my living as a madam, I could not be concerned either with the rightness or wrongness of prostitution, considered either from the moral or criminological standpoint . . . Prostitution exists because men will pay for sexual gratification, and whatever men are willing to pay for, someone will provide".

In addition to such a broad general reason, there is also her repetition of the particular, the local and present. "In the world of the Twenties, as I saw it, the only unforgivable sin was to be poor. Money was what counted, money was the magic word."

It seems that the gods had few magic words for most of the weary pilgrims, or else they ground exceedingly small. None of the purveyors of flesh or the myriads of grafters swarming around them really prospered. So this is, after all, a moral tale—vice is vicious. But the tiresome overtones of "crime does not pay" never dull the frenetic pages of this book.

DOROTHY CHAMBERLIN.
*Carleton College,
Ottawa.*

Elizabeth Fry, by Kitty Barne.
Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, 1953.
208 pp. Price 9/6.

This biography of one of the outstanding women of history is presented to us by its author with sensi-

tiveness and humour. Written primarily for young people, it may well catch the interest and imagination of the more mature reader.

For the social worker it has particular significance. We see here one of the great pioneers of social action and how she achieved results (a lesson we might study with profit). We see also the gradual development of the individual and the various religious and social influences which helped to mold her.

One can catch a glimpse of Elizabeth Fry's own reaction to many of the critical situations with which she was faced from the extracts from her own diary which the author has skilfully woven into the text of the book.

Some readers will be disappointed that Elizabeth Fry's actual work with women prisoners and in the field of penal reform is not given more space and attention. However, sufficient detail is provided to give us a real sense of what she accomplished and help us realize that the person who did accomplish so much was a very human sort of person, who felt the hand of God leading and strengthening her to meet the challenge of the job.

This is a book which might be given to high school students to stimulate their interest in the field of social work.

PHYLLIS HASLAM.

Elizabeth Fry Society,
Toronto.

Parent and Child, by James H. S. Bossard. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1953. 303 pp. Price \$5.00.

The advantages of *Parent and Child* over Bossard's earlier work, *Sociology of Child Development*, are that it concentrates on fewer problems, its level of discussion is simpler, except for the chapter "A Spatial Index for

Family Interaction", and it presents ideas for possible research.

This would suggest that the books are complementary. *Sociology of Child Development* is a comprehensive text which sums up our information in this very detailed field of inquiry. *Parent and Child* seems geared to the unsophisticated reader by the very way in which it is written (e.g. the end summaries of each chapter), and yet some of its chapters call for the attention of the scholar.

The introductory chapter, "Proprieties in the Study of Mankind", remains at the level of folk-wisdom, and does not take into account the latest discussions of the methodological issue. What we get is rather the off-the-cuff reflections of an experienced man who is perhaps a bit irked at the pretentiousness of a new generation of Young Turks. The chapter on the establishment of an Index is far too elementary for serious consideration.

Yet the wise, acute observations which Bossard scatters with a lavish hand are quite stimulating. His suggestions for research promises to be quite fruitful: for instance, investigating the repercussions of the type of occupation on family life, or the problem of child visiting. These are easily worth the price of the book and the effort and irritation of having to read through pages of over-simplification.

SALLY WHELAN CASSIDY.
University of Chicago.

Introduction to Social Welfare, by Walter A. Friedlander. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1954. 700 pp. Price \$9.00.

This book, by Walter Friedlander, associate professor of social welfare of the University at Berkeley, is a useful work. It is not an inspired one—inspiration probably never runs to

650 pages—but it is stimulating. It is so largely because of the breadth of the material, and because of the developments themselves. We realize how broad is now the field which must be included in social welfare, which Mr. Friedlander defines as: "The organized system of social services and institutions designed to aid individuals and groups to attain satisfying standards of life and health. It aims at personal and social relationships which permit individuals the development of their full capacities and the promotion of their well-being in harmony with the needs of the community."

The book does not present any new theory of social work, or give us any deeper insight into human behaviour, but it is a workmanlike presentation of a subject which is already complex and which is rapidly expanding. It gives us, assembled out of a vast range of material, an orderly account of the whole field of social welfare history (in Europe and America, by which is meant the United States) present organization, basic concepts, shortcomings, and trends.

Not the least of its recommendations is that it was published in 1955, so that we are brought up to date and are shown the trends in many fields where only the expert can hope to be fully and constantly informed. There is a careful bibliography at the end of each chapter which in itself is worth a good part of the price of the book to those whose social work library is not large.

In his preface Mr. Friedlander says that the aim of his book is to serve particularly three groups of people: volunteers and board members in health and welfare agencies; those who are looking forward to or are employed in the various fields of social work.

This is a difficult task, and yet to some degree at least Mr. Friedlander has achieved his goal, provided we can assume a serious interest on the part of the board member, for whom the book gives a very complete picture of present day social welfare and tells something of how each of the services developed, in terms which the interested layman should find intelligible.

Just because its aim is so wide, the more experienced social worker will find much of the material very familiar. But even on familiar ground he will come on a paragraph here and there which arrests him, not because its matter is new, but because it expresses in straightforward simple terms things which are not always put into words just because they are so basic and so taken for granted.

I must confess that I came to the reading and evaluation of this book with some reluctance. Here was still another lengthy one on glossy paper, from the tireless presses of the United States. Could it have something so worth saying that it needed 650 pages? I see that I have made myself a note on the paper wrapper: "Order this book for the library".

MAYSIE ROGER.

*School of Social Work,
University of Manitoba.*

Democracy in the Home, by Christine Beasley. Association Press, New York, 1954. 242 pp. Price \$3.50.

"Democratic way of life" is such a hackneyed phrase one wonders if many people really pause to think of its meaning. *Democracy in the Home*, by Christine Beasley, makes us pause. The book is no abstract treatise for students of sociology; rather it is a very readable work for those who are interested in people, and a way of

happy, integrated family living, in which there is no place for the despot or the clinging vine.

The author brings to the fore the principle of the family unit as the seedbed of democracy. Practice gives each member, whether the teenager or the patriarch, a chance to participate in the democracy of the family, where in the national field an active part seems so often denied.

The greatest interest most likely will be among younger families still intact in one household, and for whom the book might well become a reference. However the aged and their problems are not omitted. Hearts will be cheered by the picture of the octogenarian grandmother, now without many of her faculties, going from room to room in the evenings just to turn back the bed clothes for others, to make herself the more useful and beloved. This usefulness and worth of the individual in the group, regardless of age or economic importance, is a keynote of the principles put forward in this book.

There are many and varied ex-

amples of families from most economic groups who have so organized their living together that much of the friction that hinders growth to individual maturity scarcely exists. Some readers will brand the book as idealistic. I believe Miss Beasley intended it to be so. But none of the illustrations could in any way be termed artificial. In many cases the harmonious home situation is set beside the discordant to show how thoughtful action can prevent development of an undesirable condition.

The author stresses that democracy in the family is not a laissez-faire attitude but one upon which each member must put some constructive thought and action. She reminds us also of the fact that over-integration of the family unit could undesirably restrict outside interest and activity.

The references and the bibliography are very extensive and open a field for further reading by those who have caught the spirit of the book.

L. J. LAWSON.

Sudbury Mining and Technical School.

BRIEF NOTICES

Women of the Streets, a Sociological Study of the Common Prostitute, edited by C. R. Rolph. Secker & Warburg, London (Toronto: British Book Service) 1955. 248 pp. Price \$4.25.

Therapeutic Group Work With Children, by Gisela Konopka. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis (Toronto: Thomas Allen Limited) 1949. 134 pp. Price \$2.65.

Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreation Services in Metropolitan Toronto. Welfare Council of Toronto and District, 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, 1955. 98 pp. Price \$1.50.

The Field of Social Work, by Arthur E. Fink, Everett E. Wilson and Merrill B. Conover. Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1955. 630 pp. Price \$5.25. This is the third edition of this important book. Chapters on social casework, the aging and the problems people bring to social agencies have been added. Bibliographies have been brought up to date and a list of sources for films has been included.

Local Housing Conditions and Needs, by Albert Rose. An experimental study undertaken by the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. Central Mortgage and

Housing Corporation, Ottawa, 1953. 150 pp.

Administration, Supervision and Consultation. Papers from the 1954 Social Welfare Forum, National Conference of Social Work. Family Service Association of America, New York, 1955. 114 pp. Price \$1.50.

The Prisoners' Friend, the Story of Elizabeth Fry, by Patrick Pringle. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London (Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co.) 1953. 143 pp. Price \$1.60.

What's What for Children. Citizens' Committee on Children, Ottawa, 1955. 100 pp. Price 25 cents. A handbook for parents (and aunts and uncles, teachers and other friends). Lists of books, music, pictures, toys, films about children. Articles on how to arrange the house for children, on recreation, pets and community services. Order from National Printers, 401 Preston St., Ottawa. Make cheques and money orders payable to Citizens' Committee on Children.

Coming Events of Interest to Council Members

January 12 to 14, 1956. Mid-winter Meeting. CWC Community Chests and Councils Division, Winnipeg.

February 13 and 14, 1956. Opening ceremonies for new building, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa.

May 17 and 18, 1956. Annual Meeting, Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

Week of June 18, 1956. Canadian Conference on Social Work; Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council; Biennial Meeting, Canadian Association of Social Workers, Edmonton.

August 5 to 10, 1956. Eighth International Conference of Social Work, Munich, Germany. Theme: "Machine and Man". Information from Mrs. R. H. Sankey, 72 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, 5, Ont.

THE KAPUSKASING & DISTRICT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

*offers applicants interested in coming to this model
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Minimum Salaries for Caseworkers

B.S.W.—\$3,400

M.S.W.—\$3,800

Starting salary can be above these minimum salaries depending on qualifications and experience. Applicants should have a working knowledge of French and should be good drivers.

Apply giving full details about qualifications and experience to:

MR. J. VAN SOEREN, *Local Director*

The Kapuskasing and District Children's Aid Society

Box 122, KAPUSKASING, Ont.

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COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

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Publications Section

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 Cooper Street, Ottawa 4

